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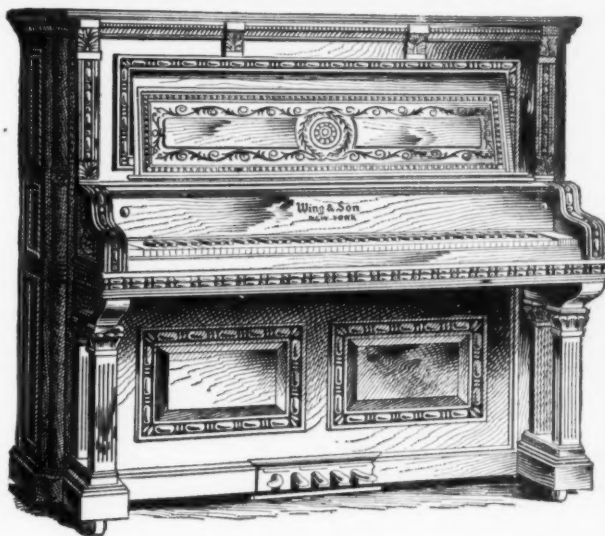
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## EDITORIAL

VICTOR H. SMALLEY, EDITOR

THE EDITOR will be gratified to examine for publication any manuscripts submitted to him. These may include short stories, narratives of adventure, descriptions of new regions, and poetry, - all to be Western in tone and spirit. Interesting photographs, sketches, maps, etc. are also desired. A stamped envelope should be sent to cover postage in case the manuscript or photographs are not found available.

THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE aims to cultivate a taste for sound reading and to diffuse interesting and entertaining information. It desires to foster the northwestern spirit which takes pride in the legends, history, poetry, stories, and humor connected with the romantic region between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast.

THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE is also devoted to promoting the development of the Northwest. Accordingly it invites correspondence concerning the material progress and development of different sections and in the various cities and towns of the Western and Northwestern states.

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VOL. XXI. NO. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

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By Austin L. Halstead

The most richly blessed State in the Union is easily found. In these days it is determined solely by local patriotism, and it lies anywhere between the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts. Ask a Minnesotan, and you will learn forthwith that his State is the best; put the question to an Iowa man, and he will tell you confidently that the Hawkeye commonwealth tops them all; and so it goes down through the entire list. So rapid and so great has been the progress in agricultural development in the last decade, that any one of the Central, Western, and Northwestern States might well be chosen to bear aloft the banner of supremacy. Among the younger States, however, Nebraska's claim to leadership can hardly be denied.

It is called the Corn State, but this is a misnomer. As a matter of fact, Nebraska's products are diversified to a really wonderful degree—and this result has been accomplished in thirty-five years, the Territory having been admitted to

statehood in 1867. Corn is King there, of course, but the State is not one big corn-field by any means. In a State that contains 76,855 square miles there is abundance of room for various things. From 1880 to 1890 corn held full sway. In 1880 Illinois had 8,840,180 acres of corn to Nebraska's 1,919,600 acres, but in 1896 Nebraska's corn acreage had increased to nearly 8,000,000 acres. The corn output for that year reached a total of 298,599,638 bushels—an average exceeding 37 bushels per acre. Beginning with 1897, wheat and other crops were cultivated more extensively. In 1901 the wheat yield amounted to 50,000,000 bushels, nearly all of which was winter wheat. Oats, barley, rye and flax were also produced in large quantities. Oats average 40 to 75 bushels per acre, 50 bushels an acre is a common yield for barley, while 30 to 40 bushels is a moderate average for rye.

Take a summer trip over the Burlington Route anywhere through Central, Eastern

and Southern Nebraska, and you will see all these crops growing to perfection. And, now that we think of it, the country contiguous to the Burlington lines and branches represents every agricultural industry known in Nebraska. These lines gridiron the State in every direction. Even the great grazing plains to the west and north are traversed by them. About one-third of the State constitutes the finest cattle country in the West. All along the North Platte River in the northern part of the State, and the Burlington's extension to the Black Hills, are cattle ranches on a large scale. From Omaha, 1,040 feet above sea-level, to the western boundary of the State, there is a gradual rise until the elevation attains an altitude of about 3,300 feet. The soil in this western portion is good, but the rainfall is not always seasonable for ordinary crops, hence the country is largely given over to livestock interests. As previously stated, it constitutes one of the best and most healthful



A PROSPEROUS FARMER IN NEBRASKA

By comparison Nebraska land grows in estimation. Nowhere can lands be found as easily worked and as generously remunerative





ON THE RANGE IN NEBRASKA

Taking everything into consideration, there is probably no section so favorable to breeding, raising and preparing live stock for market

stock countries in the world. The native grasses furnish an ample supply of feeding the year round. It was in this region that millions of buffalo formerly ranged, the sweet and juicy buffalo grass, which cures on the ground, keeping them in feed summer and winter. At the present time there are the native gramma and blue-stem grasses, also. Tame grasses, such as timothy and blue-grass, thrive well, and alfalfa, wherever cultivated, is a big crop. Water is obtainable everywhere. All along the Platte River it is only necessary to sink a hole a few feet in order to strike good water. The bed of the river may appear dry, but if you drive a pipe down a couple of feet a stream of water will gush forth from the top. The surface of this country is undulating, full of picturesque variations, and not in the least dreary or desolate. Railways run across it from all points of the compass, thus affording the best transportation facilities to the great livestock

markets at South Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, Sioux City and elsewhere. Sheep, cattle, horses and hogs are raised by the thousands. The latest estimate gives Nebraska 1,200,000 head of cattle, 450,000 milch cows, 900,000 sheep, and 1,900,000 hogs. Winters are short, the water pure, hay and other fodder is abundant, and schools, churches, local markets, etc., are found wherever one goes.

From what has been written it must not be inferred that Nebraska produces corn, cereals and livestock only. It is also one of the best fruit states in the West. Apples, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, and all the small berries are grown in large quantities and of most excellent quality. Outranking fruit culture, however, is the dairy industry, and following close upon dairying is the sugar beet industry, which has grown to enormous proportions. It is a dairy State par excellence, though there is still room for many more creameries.

The great butter factories at West Point, Fremont and at numerous other points are famous for the superiority of their products. Climate, grasses and water are alike favorable for dairying in its highest form, and farmers there, as elsewhere, find it a very profitable branch of agriculture. There are several beet-sugar factories in the State—notably those at Grand Island and Norfolk. Nebraska now ranks as one of the greatest beet sugar States in the Union, and its output is increasing annually.

Of these and kindred subjects much might be written that cannot be told in a limited article, but enough has been said to show that, while Nebraska glories in its pre-eminence as a corn State, it is by no means destitute of other products that go to make a rich and prosperous commonwealth. Before Eastern farmers sell out and drift to other parts of the great Northwest, it may be well for them to cast an eye over the thousands of acres of good farming and grazing lands that still await settlers in fertile Nebraska. Grazing lands can be bought for \$2.50 to \$10 an acre, and farm lands from \$15 to \$25, unless valuable improvements should be upon them. Thirty years ago the best land in the State sold for \$5 to \$10 an acre. Now it could hardly be purchased at an even \$50. The whole country is filled with beautiful, thriving towns and cities, and numerous railways and cross railways bring every community within hailing distance of one another. The writer lived in Nebraska nearly four years and has traveled the State in all its length and breadth. He has seen its fields of golden grain, and he has visited the vast ranches where feed herds of cattle, sheep and other livestock on the open plains. He has been along the North Platte, where thousands of acres are now under successful irrigation, and he has roamed the hills and valleys in the western section, from the succulent grasses of which the choicest beef on earth is made. And all this, it is hardly necessary to say, has influenced these lines and now prompts the assertion that no section of the Union is more richly endowed than Nebraska—the great "Corn State."



CONTENT AND PLENTY

If Nebraska farmers could see all the farms and farmers outside Nebraska there would be a marking up of prices



IN THE ALFALFA DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

The soil of Nebraska and Kansas is especially adapted to alfalfa, and its value as a forage crop cannot be overestimated



STOCKRAISING AND FEEDING

Fattening cattle and hogs for the market is one of the most important of Nebraska's industries



IN THE WHEAT FIELDS OF NEBRASKA

Formerly it was thought that Nebraska was not a wheat country; recent years has proven that winter wheat can be grown successfully in the State

# The Great Corn Belt of America

The Most Productive Section in the United States

By J. F. Morrow

Over four hundred years ago, Corn was discovered by civilized man upon the American Continent. Maize, or Indian corn is the staple grain of the temperate zones of America, and with the discovery of America has become a food product not only in the Americas but its introduction into Southern European Countries, India and Australia has, it is believed, made it a more universal food grain than any other cereal grown. By the Indian, maize or corn is held in great veneration and the mythic account of its origin is beautifully given in Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

When it is said that "Corn is King" words of truest portent are spoken. In this age of rapid development we often wonder how it would be possible for us to exist without the conveniences which modern science and civilized ingenuity has given us. But have we ever thought of the consequences resulting from the annihilation of the corn crop of America. Greater by far in its magnitude, in its necessity to life of man and beast, in its inestimable value to the wealth of the country. Corn today is the greatest product grown upon the golden plains and sun kissed prairies of America's Corn Belt.

The Corn Belt of America, correctly speaking the entire continent is the Corn Belt of America, for it is a cereal which finds hardy development in most every zone of our great commonwealth, yet there is one particular section, where Corn reigns supreme, one section where more hearts have been made happy, where more mortgages have been lifted and where greater wealth

has accrued than can be attributed to any agricultural section in the world. That section is the Corn Belt of America, a territory embracing the reach from Indiana to Colorado many hundred miles in width. Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska are the great States embraced and where, out-of-doors will you find a greater gift of plenty presented by nature than there.

The immensity of the corn crop is almost beyond comprehension. The limitless possibilities of corn as a food product does not present itself to the average man, who eats his corn bread without a thought of how it reached him or that that same corn fed more people in this broad world of ours than any other cereal grown.

Corn is a food for man, it comes to us in many forms, not only that, it furnishes drink as well; strong, mellow corn whiskey, it feeds our stock and fattens them, it makes a sugar—thus at once it is food, drink and sweet meat—where can you find a greater proposition?

In the early days when the Illinois plains were undeveloped, and the hardy pioneer braved the dangers of the then Frontier State, corn was his help and standby. The fertile lands of that Empire State soon blossomed in golden lands of promise. The rude shack of the settler gave way to substantial homesteads, the herd of cattle grew, cities and towns were builded and it all came from corn.

Westward the trend as the development progressed, Iowa found its first wealth in the despised maize, but its fruitful effects

remain today. Then on to Kansas, bleeding Kansas, drought stricken Kansas, calamity Kansas, Corn moved its throne and reigned supreme, bringing joy, and wealth to the pioneer who steadily refused to lose faith in his adopted home, and caused the changing of ideas and thoughts of the Easterner in regard to the resourcefulness of the now Garden State. Nebraska, laughed at, ridiculed, felt the sway of this mighty monarch of the agricultural world, Corn. Felt it so strongly that no longer is she railed at, but in the bright galaxy of States, her star shines as brightly as any and her people are content and prosperous.

Carefully reason and one must acknowledge that the States of the Corn Belt are mighty in their power, rich in natural wealth, their people are happy and content, and enthroned in mighty power is Corn.

But withal corn is not alone the product of the field in these States. Their fertility and productiveness afford many opportunities for the agriculturalist. Corn sets enthroned, but his viziers and wise men are every cereal known to temperate zone. His army, the immense herds of cattle that browse on the hillside, plain or prairie, receiving nourishment from the succulent native grasses and fattening from the store houses of King Corn.

Illinois and Iowa agricultural resources are developed to a great extent. Their farms are high in price and their people satisfied and happy. In Nebraska and Kansas there are yet many acres which must honor or later bow in homage to King Corn and his court.



THE VARIED PRODUCTS OF NEBRASKA

Nebraska is essentially a state of varied products. Its soil is rich and any grain, grass or fruit that flourish in other places in the same latitude do well there



# One Man's Appreciation of Corn

A Tribute by a Celebrated Illinoisan

When Dick Oglesby, the most eloquent and picturesque governor that Illinois ever had, apostrophized corn as "Royal corn! Within your yellow heart there is health and strength for all the nations!" he knew what he was talking about. He was born almost amid the corn tassels; and his very earliest recollections as a man were of plodding as a baby, bare-footed, between the high-towering rows. As a boy he saw in the "verdant sea" of the corn-field a world of promise and later he always viewed the tasseling stalks as already "heaped-up gold, awaiting the need of man."

Oglesby knew his corn as an appreciative child of nature. George H. Phillips knows his corn from the viewpoint of the pit—the place where it is turned into gold, sometimes long before it has been garnered or fully grown. But the warm sympathy of the one with the world's greatest

corn grown on the globe. Up to seven or eight years ago it used to sell around twenty and twenty-five cents a bushel. Nowadays three times those figures is not an unusual price for it. Formerly it was used chiefly as the staple food for horses, cattle and hogs, the "Johnny-cakes" of New England and the corn-pone and hoe-cakes of the South being about the only forms in which it had achieved any popularity among human beings. But now, thanks to the inventive genius of us Americans, milling machinery has made it possible to prepare corn into an almost infinite number of table delicacies. To-day thirty or more large milling concerns are engaged in the manufacture of food products from corn. It is the basis, too, of forty-seven foods and 102 other commercial products.

Let us look back, says "King" Phillips, and see what the ocean vessels have car-

Nebraska at ten cents to thirteen cents a bushel!

The value of the country's corn crop in 1900 was \$751,000,000 at farm prices; the total wheat crop was valued at \$324,000,000, and the value of all the cereals in the United States, including wheat and excepting corn, was \$585,000,000. This shows the overshadowing importance of corn to the American agriculturist as no amount of talk can show it. No country in the world has at any time produced a cereal crop of any kind equaling the corn harvest of the United States, either in volume or value.

The "corn kitchen" established at the Paris Exposition of 1900 through the enterprise of Hon. Clarke E. Carr of Illinois was no doubt an important factor in increasing the use of American corn in Europe. All the world was there and ate our corn delicacies with curiosity and rel-



AN ADMIRABLE LOCALITY FOR THE STOCK RAISER

The water supply all over Nebraska is admirable.

In the western part of the state large bodies of land are still vacant, well watered and covered with rich nutritious native grasses

cereal has served to move the other to the writing of a tribute to corn that may yet become a classic—"an appreciation," in which the keen insight of the speculator and the calm, deliberate calculations of the modern man of business are alike disclosed.

It can be said of corn, remarks the famous operator, what can be said of no other American crop—it is an important feature of the commonwealth agriculture in every state and territory of the Union. Draw a mental picture of a vast field of corn, 83,000,000 acres in extent, and you have a view of the consolidated cornfields of America. This is the present corn acreage. As a companion picture, let the imagination depict a mountain of corn containing two billion bushels of the beautiful yellow cereal. This is one year's harvest from the great field—simply an average annual crop! The immensity of these figures may well stagger the imagination of the ordinary, matter-of-fact man.

Our two billions of bushels of corn a year constitute 80 per cent. of all the

ried to foreign shores from the cornfields of the United States. The exports of corn for 1901 were 31,000,000 bushels valued at \$18,000,000; in 1896 we sent across the water 100,000,000 bushels worth \$38,000,000; and in 1900 we exported the splendid total of 210,000,000 bushels, which brought us in return \$85,000,000 in gold.

Cornmeal exports increased from \$947,000 in 1891 to \$2,148,000 in 1900. In addition, we send abroad every year in corn-fed meats the equivalent of 300,000,000 bushels.

There can be no material enlargement of our American cornfields unless the ground be taken from some other crops. The area suitable for corn culture in the United States is to-day almost wholly utilized. Improved methods of cultivation can alone increase the crop.

Very little acumen is required, "King" Phillips thinks, to see that we shall never again return to the old prices for corn. In his opinion, forty-cent corn will represent the minimum figure for the future. Contrast that with the fact that '96 corn was cribbed by investors in Kansas and

ish. And it has been related that, at the opening of the "kitchen" in the presence of Ambassador Porter and the dignitaries of numerous foreign governments, when the corn dainties were about to be served to these distinguished guests it was found that the force of waiters provided by our government was wholly inadequate. There was no time in which to summon outside help, and Colonel Carr, with characteristic American decision, quickly excused himself from his guests at the table, wrapped his ample form in a white apron, and with his silk tile still on his head took a position "behind the counter" and played the part of chef in serving his guests. Commenting on this incident the Paris press observed: "No person but an American would dare do a thing of this kind, and in the race for commercial supremacy no nation can hope to stand against a country whose diplomats will, in order to promote its trade possibilities, put on an apron and assume, temporarily, the role of waiter."

So much for corn. Is it any wonder that "Dick" Oglesby and George Phillips have alike worshipped at its shrine?



more than reason guiding his foot-steps toward the elevated. "She loves me; she loves me!" The words now ranged and jangled, and seemed echoed by the clang of gongs in the distance.

Clang! Clang! Clang!

"Look out!"

Mathews awoke from his mental stupor with a start and glanced quickly behind him. It was too late; two powerful horses seemed to spring up from the earth and bear him down, down, down. The cruel wheels of the patrol flashed before his eyes—there was a crunching sound, and then all darkness.

The chimes in the tower of the Emergency Hospital pealed the hour of midnight. The massive building was shrouded in darkness, with the exception of a stray light here and there, marking the vigils of the patient white-robed nurses, battling with the grim reaper. In a handsomely furnished apartment on the first floor a battle was also being fought, but of another kind. Dr. Irving Mason, chief surgeon of the famous institution, was waging a silent battle in his soul—a bitter fight in which there was no victory. Tall, dark of hair and complexion, he made a striking picture as he stood, with bowed head, gazing into the red coals of the bright fire. On the floor at his feet lay a crumpled letter—a messenger of death, death to his heart, death to the joy of living. The stern, sad features, told the suffering of his agonized soul.

"What does it all mean," he muttered. "This morning I was so happy—tonight I am crushed. All due to this man—this beardless soldier boy. Damn him! Damn his soul! Why should he return to destroy my life and take my love from me! Oh, the irony of it all!"

This wretched soliloquy was interrupted by a knock at the door.

"Come in."

A rosy-faced young fellow, not more than twenty-three, entered the room.

"Well, Dr. Wyndom?"

"You'll pardon me, Doctor," said the young assistant, "I must ask your aid. We have a bad accident case down stairs—came in late this afternoon—an effusion in the pericardium. I wanted to save the operation until the morning, but I guess it must be done at once. It requires very skilful work; the tremble of a hand will spoil a pretty operation as well as take a life. I—I don't feel quite equal to the occasion." The youngster coughed apologetically.

"Very well," replied the chief surgeon wearily. "I will be right down."

"Thank you, sir." The youthful practitioner hurried back to prepare the patient for the operation.

After making the necessary changes in his dress, Dr. Mason made his way to the operating room.

On the long, glass table, under the

white rays of the electric globe, lay the figure of a young man. His features were hidden by the ominous rubber cap through which came the deadening fumes of the chloroform. Dr. Mason made a quick but thorough investigation of the wound.

"A delicate job," he muttered, "a delicate job."

The deep, regular breathing of the patient told the surgeon that the chloroform had accomplished its mission. The assistant lifted the cap from the unconscious man's face.

"My God!"

A cry burst from the lips of Dr. Mason. The face of the patient was that of Lieut. "Dick" Mathews, of the Fourteenth Infantry.

"What's the matter," was the anxious inquiry.

"Nothing, nothing," responded the surgeon gruffly. "Ready for the operation."

The little group of doctors and nurses took their places about the table, as Dr. Mason, knife in hand, leaned over the unconscious form, his heart torn by conflicting emotions. He saw the face of the girl he loved; of the girl who would have been his wife tomorrow had it not been for the man whose life was in his hands.

"The tremble of a hand," he whispered, as he sank the gleaming bit of steel into the quivering flesh, "the tremble of a hand!"

## ♦♦♦ All In the Point of View ♦♦♦

### A Discussion of Irrigation Problems

By D. H. Anderson

Having read the article published in your issue for October I am inclined to believe that the opponents of the merger of the National Irrigation Congress with the Trans-Mississippi Congress are unfairly dealt with.

In discussing the late Irrigation Congress it is difficult to go into details without giving the impression that there is a lack of harmony in the organization which, in fact, is not true.

This seeming difference is shown only in so far as a few of the delegates who are interested in the National Irrigation Association are anxious to have the Congress practically killed, by merging with the Trans-Mississippi Congress. It can readily be seen that this move would leave the National Irrigation Association, which is a child of the Congress, and which was organized to act as financial agent of that body, with a clear field. In view of this situation several delegates who were particularly anxious to bring about the merger are somewhat disgruntled and I can perhaps better illustrate the case by reproducing a letter received from a prominent member of the National Association together with my reply. It will be seen that the main object in opposing the merger is to keep the child from murdering its parent and at the same time prevent too much power being placed in the hands of one man, as would be the case if the National Irrigation Association were to occupy the whole field with only one individual in control. It is a fairly well established fact that upwards of \$40,000 have been contributed and has passed through the hands of the acting official of this association, Mr. Maxwell, in one year.

Following is a letter received from a gentleman prominent in irrigation matters in his state, together with reply sent him:

Hinsdale, Montana, Nov. 21, 1902.—Editor Irrigation Age, Chicago, Ill. Dear Sir: In the last issue of the Age appeared an editorial regarding the National Irrigation association and Mr. George H. Maxwell. I have not the time at my disposal just at present to reply to it specifically, but I want to say as one who has been identified with the settlement and irrigation development of Montana for nearly twenty years, and one who has been watching closely the interest created by the Association referred to, and also Mr. Maxwell himself, also as one who is familiar with the history of the irrigation movement from its very



D. H. ANDERSON

Publisher and Editor of the Irrigation Age

infancy, that you have done both Mr. Maxwell and the Association a great injury. You have also in as far as you have gone done the cause of irrigation an injury. It is clearly evident from the editorial in question that you are not posted upon the question, and have been misinformed.

While upon a recent trip over Montana several prominent persons spoke to me regarding this editorial, a general feeling of indignation prevails; this is especially in a section that has always been much interested in the question of irrigation.

You asked in this editorial for any criticisms contrary to your editorial. Had I the time I might go into a general reply personally. I am sorry that the Age has seen fit on two occasions to take a view which is certainly detrimental to the best interest of this important question. I had thought that with a change in the staff of the Age that it would again reach its old time importance in the discussion and promoting of interest in the irrigation question. I trust that this may yet be the case, you are certainly on the wrong track. Yours truly, \* \* \*

Nov. 28, 1902. Mr. \* \* \* Hinsdale, Mont.—My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor dated November 21st. A man usually forms an opinion of another through correspondence whether he has ever met him personally or not and through that source and from hearsay I have formed the opinion that you are a man of broad views and better able to judge than many others; inasmuch as your efforts tend to the betterment of the masses. I am consequently very sorry that any matter contained in our October or other issues should strike you as an injury to Mr. Maxwell or the cause of irrigation.

Your statement, however, that I am



"certainly on the wrong track," does not fully assure me that such is the fact and I fear that you possibly base your opinion on a superficial knowledge of conditions inside of the organization known as the National Irrigation Association. I can very readily understand how such matters as we have published would sound harsh to one whose heart and soul are in this work and who has fully believed that the plans which Geo. H. Maxwell or the National Irrigation Association are attempting to carry out, are all good.

It would perhaps interest you to know that the writer helped Wm. O. (Bucky) O'Neill of Arizona, shape up his first speech on the subject of National Aid, which was delivered before the Farmers' Protective Association of Maricopa County, Arizona, July 18th, 1896, which, if you will look up the records of the National Irrigation Congress, you will learn was some time previous to the time the Congress was held at Phoenix. This, by the way, was the first Congress in which Mr. Geo. H. Maxwell took any part; hence I claim that he is in no wise responsible for the early work done along the line which resulted in the passage of the irrigation law and, while we all give him due credit for what he has done in subsequent years, the fact remains that he simply carried out the ideas of O'Neill and others, and as one writer has stated, "in some sections of the arid region the impression prevails that he is a foster child of Uncle Sam and whatever he says goes with his gifted parent. There is no foundation in fact for the impression, but Mr. Maxwell does nothing to destroy the delusion. As a matter of fact he does what he can to encourage it by adroitness and indirection."

I will ask Mr. \* \* \*, if you have ever known of a statement being issued by the National Irrigation Association showing the condition of its finances, or if you have ever known of a list of members who contributed money to the Association being published; or a statement published of the sums paid in by the different members of this Association, or if you have ever received any information as to how the money received has been disbursed.

When the writer purchased the Irrigation Age he called on Mr. Maxwell and explained to him that he was anxious to let the people, interested in irrigation, understand that the publication had changed hands, and would like very much to send each a sample copy, only one copy, mind you, so that they would understand that the publication had changed hands and was showing signs of improvement, editorially and otherwise. Mr. Maxwell refused to comply with this very reasonable request, and if you will look at the editorials of our November issue, you will note that I quote his reason for refusal.

You may now place yourself in my position, if you please, Mr. \* \* \*, and tell me what your opinion of that sort of a stand would have been. Did it not look like a close corporation instead of a national organization? Why should Maxwell refuse to allow that list to be made public or to give out information as to how much each member paid in the organization? These are a few of the points which first led me to wonder whether this was a National Irrigation Association or a personal, Maxwell Association. I note that since we have called attention to the discrepancies in the direction above indicated, a meeting of the National Irrigation Association has been called to be held in St. Paul some time next year.

I have roughly outlined some of the features of the situation associated with Mr. Maxwell and am prepared to furnish you with much more data, but prefer to do so



THOS. F. WALSH

Former President of the National Irrigation Congress; one of the representative men of the West. (See page 46)

through the columns of the Irrigation Age. Allow me to emphasize, however, that the Irrigation Age is working along the arid West and if work of this character re-line of the best good for the arid and semi-moves from the front of the stage a man like Mr. Maxwell, it is no fault of the Irrigation Age or its friends. As stated previously, I can readily understand how, from your geographical position and remote point of view, you may be somewhat lacking in inside information concerning conditions surrounding this controversy.

I will call your attention to this particular feature, viz.; that I have yet to notice where Mr. Maxwell has replied in print or otherwise to any of the statements made in this publication or by government officials in printed form. Trusting that I may have the pleasure of meeting you some day and go into this matter more fully I am, Yours respectfully, D. H. Anderson.

It will be readily seen that with the parent organization killed and out of the way,

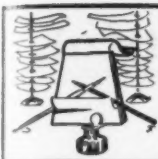
that the National Irrigation Association, practically absorbing its patronymic, controlled by two or three individuals, and with no especial necessity of informing the public of its doings financial or otherwise, would control a wide strip of territory and could wield too great an influence either for the good of, or injury to the cause of irrigation. (In explanation of above allow me to say that it is possible to be too good to a cause or idea).

At the meeting of the Eleventh Congress at Ogden in 1903 this subject may possibly be discussed, but it is doubtful if it will ever be brought up again as it is the intention of those having this meeting in charge to devote the time to a discussion of subjects of direct value to the Arid West rather than to the airing of personal animosities, or the ambition of individuals.

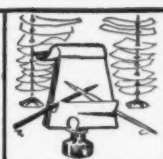
The publisher of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE is in no wise responsible for any statements made in the foregoing article, which statements are allowed in the way of making answer to an article appearing in a previous issue on a similar subject.—ED.

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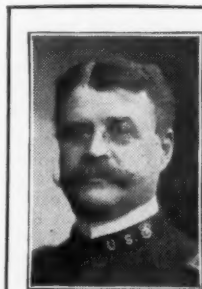
## FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK



"Do you know that the general policy of the railroads has changed within the last ten years?" said S. O. Brooks, general freight agent of the Chicago Great Western Railway, in a recent interview. "It used to be the policy for the railroads to induce shippers to give the roads the longest haul possible. The theory was that the longer distance the freight could be hauled the more money the railroad would make. It was that policy that built up Chicago, and to some extent it was built up at the expense of the cities farther west. Every railroad that had its eastern terminus in Chicago was reaching out into the States west of the Mississippi and Missouri and hauling every pound of freight it could get the length of its line and unloading it at Chicago. That policy is almost abandoned now. There are a few lines which still influence as many shippers as possible to send their stuff to Chicago. That is done by making discriminating rates in favor of the long haul. But the modern policy is to encourage the location of manufacturing industries in the towns on the line of railroad and to make rates that will allow stuff to be shipped to them. It is that policy that has built up packing centers at South St. Paul, Marshalltown, Des Moines, St. Joe, Kansas City and all the large towns and cities along the Missouri River. Instead of live stock being shipped to Chicago, as most of it was ten years ago, the farmers ship their live stock to the nearest market and obtain the same price that they would if it were shipped to Chicago. The railroad not only hauls the live stock to market, but hauls the packing house products back to the consumers."

We are horse poor—not as some people are land poor, because they have too much land—but horse poor because we haven't enough horses. Our neighbor, the Scientific American, has been complaining about it. After the civil war we found ourselves short of horses of the bigger types, and began importing them for breeding purposes. We imported them to good purpose and in very large numbers, and greatly improved the quality of our stock. When electricity began to haul street cars, the market for the commoner kinds of horses fell off, and farmers didn't breed so many. When the automobiles began to appear and were heralded as machines that must supersede the use of carriage horses, the breeders of the better class of horses took fright. For years after 1893, too, thousands of people who wanted horses could not afford to have them. But with the return of prosperity the demand for good horses began to grow again, and breeders bred more of them. But it takes about five years to raise a horse that is fit for the market, and the breeders got behind. The demand has outrun the supply; the price of good horses has increased very greatly, and imported stallions are said to be worth nearly ten times what they were ten years ago. The South-African war took a great number of horses out of the country, including many worthless ones, but the business of horse-breeding has revived so much that we shall soon have again a reasonably full supply. Enterprising farmers nowadays breed good horses. It pays, and breeding poor horses

doesn't pay. We import horses from Europe for breeding purposes, and from Canada for use, but of late we have exported far more than we have imported, and we are likely to keep on doing so. The annual horse show in New York, which seems on its surface to be a frivolous spectacle, really holds a highly important relation to one of the great industries of the country. It is the parent of all the American horse shows, and with them, constantly measures, stimulates, and directs the country's progress in the breeding of fine horses. There are about 13,500,000 horses in our land, of an estimated value of \$604,000,000. The improvement of that much stock is a pretty important matter, especially in these days, when Europe is horse poor too, and ready to take from us any surplus supply of good horses that we may come to have.



MAJOR GENERAL  
G. E. POND  
Lieutenant-  
Colonel and  
Quarter-  
master Gen-  
eral. De-  
partment of  
the Dakotas

The editor takes pleasure in announcing a forthcoming series of articles from the pen of Mr. R. van Bergen, whose writings on Oriental subjects have placed his name among the foremost magazine contributors in this and other countries. Mr. van Bergen's first contribution to THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE will be a series of three articles entitled "Through Eastern Lands." This series will be profusely illustrated with engravings from photographs, heretofore unpublished. In addition to the above, we have arranged to have Mr. van Bergen act as our special correspondent in the Orient, and he will furnish illustrated articles on commercial and social features of the Oriental races. Mr. van Bergen has traveled and lived a good part of over thirty years in the Orient and is recognized as an unquestioned authority on all matters pertaining to that section of the world. He is the author of the following widely-read books: "The Story of Japan," "The Story of China," "A Boy of Old Japan," "Tales of Our New Possessions," etc. He is a constant contributor to such magazines as the Review of Reviews, Century, Harper's, Atlantic Monthly, Ainslee's, St. Nicholas, etc. His contributions to THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE will no doubt receive the careful perusal they so rightly deserve.

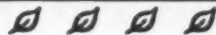
Perhaps the most imperative demand in the railroad world to-day is relief from the strain to which those charged with large responsibility are subjected. The tendency of the times is toward the intensity of thought and action. Men are

crowding the hours of the day and often of the night to such an extent as utterly to preclude any relief from the strain; and instead of any prospect of diminution in this regard means are constantly being sought for increasing it. Only lately, in a public restaurant, a railroad man was observed eating his lunch with a telephone on the table beside him. An inquiry revealed that such was the demand for these facilities that the leading eating houses had installed telephone systems so that their patrons could attend to business while partaking of their meals. This is enterprise run mad, and it is no wonder that so many of our prominent officials find themselves breaking down under the pressure. Such incidents almost suggest the advisability of a board of health for the protection of business men against themselves. It would be well for the public, certainly that portion of it which finds its exponent in the above incident, if restaurants and other similar places could be prevented from supplying these means of self-destruction to their patrons. At all events, a reform in this direction is much to be desired. The American people, and none more so than those charged with railroad operation, are traveling at too rapid a pace. Someone should put on the brakes.

The wide circulation and still wider influence of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE is shown by the following incident: A special writer for this Magazine, who has been traveling in the Canadian Northwest gathering material for a series of articles on The Twentieth Century Invasion of Canada, was making his way to the extreme northwestern part of Manitoba, over the new Canadian Northern lines, when he fell in with a fellow traveler, a German of the large type, of both body and brain. The conversation drifted, as all conversations do up there, to the subject of the Canadian Northwest and its possibilities. The German, discovering that his companion was in possession of a reasonably accurate knowledge of the country, ventured the question, "Are you in the real estate business?" When answered in the negative, his look of inquiry and surprise brought forth an explanation of the business of the writer. "Ah, yes," said the German, "THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE, published in St. Paul. I have it in my grip. A friend of mine takes it. I read your article on Canada in the September number and have come up to look over the country for myself. I am from W—, Oklahoma Territory. I am looking for a location to place three hundred German families. They have been doing fairly well down there, but I think they can do better up here. They can sell out and come with from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each. I want to locate where we can secure homesteads and get the adjoining land at a reasonable price." The writer left the big German at Grand View, where he was to ride across country to Yorkton, thence west to Regina, doing the country in a thoroughly German fashion. It is a far cry from Oklahoma to the Canadian Northwest, but the enterprise of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE has bridged the space.



## Picturesque and Beautiful



### Meagher County, Montana's Rapid Advancement

By Alice Harriman

What is said of one county in Montana, applies in a general way to all of them, and especially to those counties whose ranges and ranches have the same potentialities.

Meagher County, Montana, situated southwest of Fergus County, once boasted a domain of 10,000 square miles and was known as the famous "Cow country" of Montana. Although it has been greatly reduced in area, by division into other counties, it is still one of the most promising portions of Montana from the standpoint of the Eastern settler. The County has a population of over 2,000 inhabitants, and the leading pursuits are mining, sheep, cattle, horse and wool growing. Its resources are such as to attract the home-seeker, and there is yet a great portion of undeveloped country which only awaits the settler to make it blossom into a garden of plenty. Stockraising, of course, is the principal pursuit, yet there are unlimited possibilities in mining as well as the agricultural pursuits.

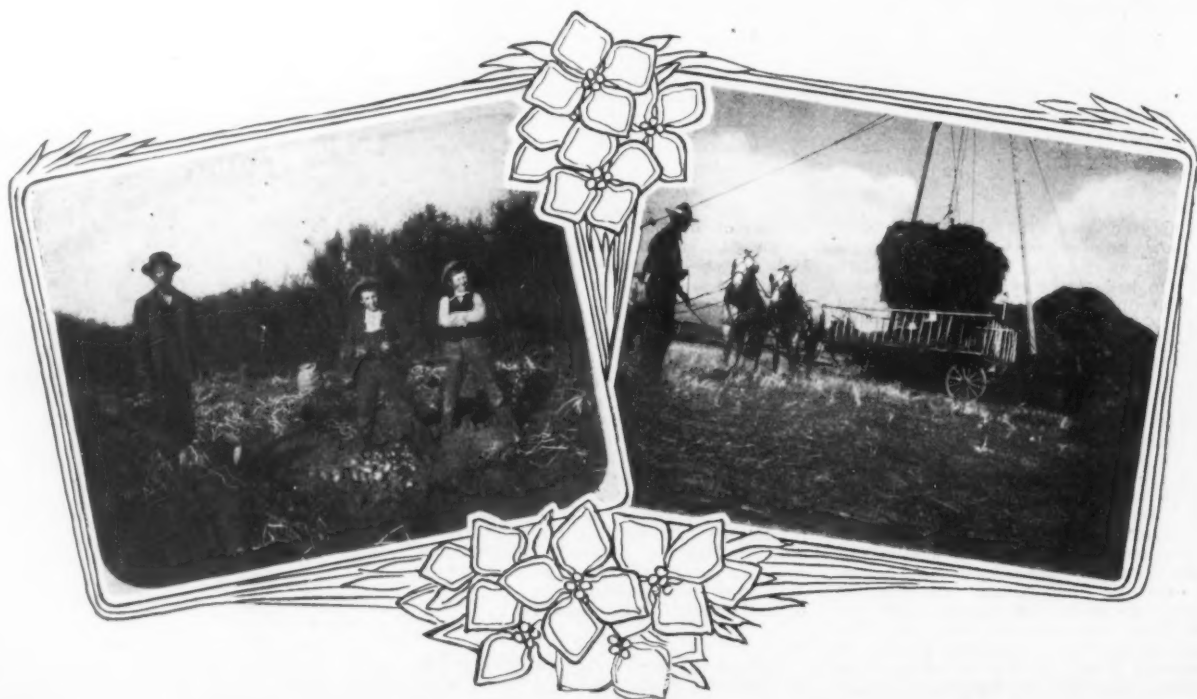
Copperopolis, the once famous copper camp, which at one time shipped \$25,000 worth of copper ore every month, but which has, since the death of Marcus Daly, practically shut down all its mines, is located seventeen miles from the pretty lit-

tle city of White Sulphur Springs, but it is yet destined to regain its former importance and add largely to the wealth of its people and the County.

White Sulphur Springs, the County seat of Meagher County, situated in Smith River Valley, at an altitude of 5,200 feet, has a population of about six hundred inhabitants. The location of the town is particularly beautiful and picturesque. Nestling as it does among the mountains and away from railroad traffic, it is invariably a surprise to the visitor to find it an energetic, substantial settlement, with electric lights, waterworks and many other modern improvements. The town was first settled twenty-eight years ago and was originally called "Brewer Springs," after James S. Brewer, one of its earliest inhabitants, the name afterwards being changed.

For many years it was the trading post and social center of a large section of country, and many an old timer points with pride to the good old days at the "Springs." A large number of its early settlers have made lifelong homes in the place, thus giving it a peculiar air of durability and permanence. The climate, which is delightfully cool in summer, together with the pure mountain air, has

attracted many people, and the population is made up largely of those seeking such natural attractions. The hot mineral springs which abound have been analyzed and thoroughly tested. They cover an area of about two acres, and each spring differs as to its ingredients as well as in temperature. They throw out large quantities of water, which flows in a warm stream across the valley and attracts large herds of cattle and horses which come for miles in order to drink of its waters, thus attesting their appreciation of nature's product. Many invalids visit the place yearly and are almost universally benefited by the use of the mineral water, which is especially adapted to the cure of rheumatism, stomach and kidney troubles. The Springs are enclosed in a park about one mile square in the center of which stands the bath house proper, while the mud bath is at a distance of about one-quarter of a mile. The latter is cut about ten feet square filled with a soft, bubbling mud thoroughly impregnated with the minerals. It has been found most efficacious in extreme cases. The baths can be obtained at a cost of twenty-five cents each, and while from the mud bath many a sufferer has found relief, it is the hot mineral water



TYPICAL SCENES IN MEAGHER COUNTY, MONTANA





PINNACLE ROCK IN MEAGHER COUNTY, MONT.  
One of the picturesque sights of this interesting country and a chief point of interest

baths that have brought joy to numbers of individuals, and stand with their remedial qualities, a silent but impressive symbol of hope to afflicted humanity.

The town has a substantial business life and carries on a trade far in excess of that usually met with in towns of its size.

In the immediate vicinity of White Sulphur Springs there is an embryo mining district, containing deposits of lead and silver. The finest deposit of iron ore in Montana is located here. It is in granite and carries over seventy per cent. iron, and only three per cent. silica.

The watershed of Smith River Valley also contains numerous deposits of cyanide ore similar to the famous Kendall mine, but as yet only occasional assays going above sixty cents in gold per ton is found, but there is every reason to believe that deposits of gold are there in paying quantities.

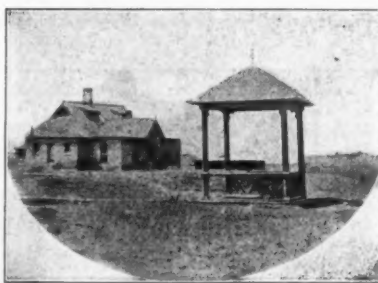
In addition to these are lead and silver prospects on Newland creek, fifteen miles to the northwest, and lead, silver and copper on Tenderfoot, thirty miles to the northwest.

The coal deposits of the County are undeveloped. There are mines of considerable importance twenty-five miles southeast of White Sulphur Springs, from which considerable fuel has been taken. Another prospect, east of town, has been worked to some extent, and the coal pronounced first class in every respect.

The development of the quartz deposits of Meagher County has only begun, and in the near future this region will be renowned for its mineral wealth.

Agriculturally speaking Meagher County is by no means a factor in supplying the populace of the world with flour, etc., but when it comes to hay, alfalfa and all of the clover family, she outranks even the famous Gallatin County. The holdings, as a general thing, are utilized mostly for pasture and meadowlands, to supply feed for the vast herds and flocks during both the summer and winter, and when it is known that a man running less than 30,000 sheep or less than 1,500 head of cattle is considered a "small farmer," it is readily understood how large the average Meagher County ranch really is. You can travel sixteen miles to the east of the Springs and pass but two ranches, and one man on the west side owns not less than 40,000 acres. To this fact is due the small popu-

lation of Meagher County, and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when these large holdings will be cut up into 160-acre farms, each of which will support a



WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONT.  
The springs of that city are possessed of medicinal qualities in a high degree

farmer and his family, and thereby benefit all classes of business. Just to think, in White Sulphur Springs there are over 1,000 pounds of creamery butter, shipped from the East, sold every month, and this

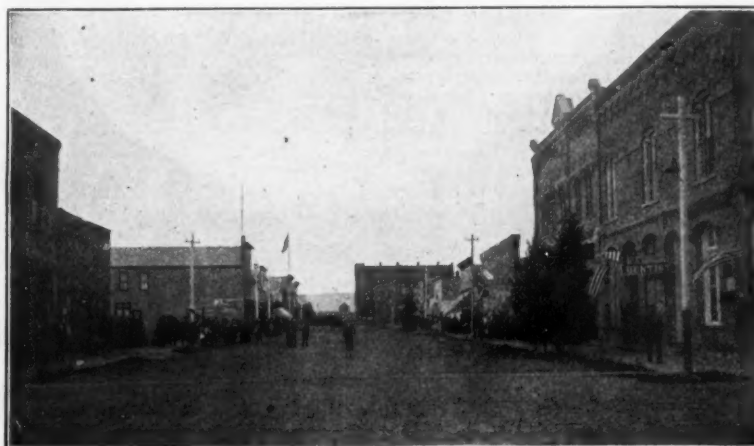
does not speak volumes for the thrift of the Meagher County farmers. In fact, Meagher County has few farmers, they are all stockmen, as it is no common thing for a ranch where they have two or three thousand head of cattle to do without cream and buy creamery butter. Grain-growing is carried on by a few, sowing only enough for home use, and the same is true of gardening.

Mountain scenery in Meagher County is plentiful and picturesque. The principal points of interest are Mount Edith, which, with the lakes at its base, and its summit covered with eternal snow, presents a sublime sight to the beholder; the lava beds, an extinct volcano, from the mouth of whose crater can be sounded a depth of 200 feet; Lady's Canyon, Crystal Cave, Ram's Horn Cave, Benedicts' Retreat, Flatiron, castles, beautiful drives and a landscape whose many beauties are indescribable. For natural roadbeds this County is unsurpassed. Wheelmen here easily make seventy-five miles a day, and a person thinks nothing of driving a team the same distance. The beauties of Meagher County must be seen to be appreciated, as no pen can do them anything like justice.

All things considered, White Sulphur Springs is, indeed, one of the most desirable residence points in the State. Her school facilities are unsurpassed, the health of the community is always good, contagious diseases among children as well as adults being unknown; the social standard of the populace is of a high order, and to a person looking for a permanent home Meagher County, and especially White Sulphur Springs, offers special advantages.

The great need of Meagher County, and more specially White Sulphur Springs, is easier facilities for travel. There is no doubt but that persons would come from all over the United States if they could have rail transportation to the Springs. Now that the Conrad-Stanford Company have taken the Springs property there is some possibility that an electric road may be built from Dorsey to White Sulphur Springs, and when that is done the County will be placed in a position to compete with others, even less favored.

In the East, electric roads for short distances are growing more common each year, and are a great convenience as well as being cheaper to operate. This method of traffic must come to the West sooner or later, and any company that takes hold of it will secure a good interest upon their investment.



STREET SCENE IN WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONT.  
A thrifty, enterprising people have built a modern little city in an especially desirable location



# THE CRITIC

F. K. H.



All the requirements of a writer of short stories, which are so ably set forth by Brander Mathews in his "Philosophy of the Short-Story," are present in "A Sea-turn and Other Matters," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. "Compression, originality and ingenuity" are revealed on every page of this delightful volume, and added to these is another quality, which is not included in the category of Mr. Mathews' indispensables, is nevertheless a most welcome addition to the art of short-story writing. This quality, whose illuminating presence is felt in all this author's work, is humor, a kind of gentle irony, too mild, too good-natured for sarcasm, and this, next to the highly-developed sense of form—the constructive faculty—is the most prominent characteristic in "A Sea-turn and Other Matters." I do not wish to discriminate in this artistic collection of the fanciful, the humorous, and the pathetic; one's judgment in this, as in all things, must be largely a matter of temperament, but of these six tales, the two I like best are "An Untold Story," which is a triumph of imaginative suggestion, and "The Case of Thomas Phipps," perhaps the most characteristic of the author's peculiar style and effectiveness. "A Sea-turn," the first and the longest of these stories, is extremely funny and perfectly natural; indeed, when I think of it, there is something so irresistible in each and every one of these stories that I almost repent me of my favorites. The book is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.25.

much." He will never be read for the profoundest stirring or for the unlocking of the deepest mysteries. He will always be read for invigoration, for comfort, for content." The book is one of a series of "American Men of Letters," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price \$1.10.

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Why should Chioto Watanna, author of the most delightful love-stories imaginable turn her "honorable" attention to politics and war, and the intrigues of rival factions? It is in the attempt to mix these inharmonious elements that her latest work, "The Wooing of Wistaria," is a disappointment. To one who can write so bewitchingly of love, of young, sweet, pure, reverential passion, all other subjects are, and must ever be, of lesser interest. This young Japanese woman's work is a revelation of delicate femininity in literature. Her women are the most fascinating in modern fiction, expressing all the poetry of sex and the tender charm of womanhood. There rests in their little wistful faces, long, pleading eyes and small, exquisite hands, a potency not to be resisted. As long as she writes of them, of their loves and joys and sufferings, we shall not tire of reading; indeed,

we shall so grow to love them that to part with them voluntarily will be well-nigh impossible, and we shall resent the author's dismissal of these women from her pages, no matter what the dramatic interest of her plot, or the intrinsic worth of the story. It is, therefore, the first half of this book, where the young prince of Mori meets and woos in disguise the Lady Wistaria, that we find most attractive. The part which deals with the expedition of Perry and the political schemes and warlike preparations of the conflicting parties, the very war itself, while good in construction, and not lacking in dramatic and historic interest, is in the nature of an interruption, an intrusion. Pray, Chioto Watanna, author and creator of pure poetry, in an age too full of restless ambition and civilization, pray confine your sweet writings to the delicious portrayal of love, the enchanting descriptions of flowers and gardens, of nightingales' songs and trembling speech of lovers. Give us more of "The Japanese Nightingale" and less of the modern historical novel, and we shall never grow satiated, or, if we do, it shall be through very surfeit of sweets and we shall die smothered in roses. "The Wooing of Wistaria" is published in very attractive cover by Harpers. Price, \$1.50.

The most abiding impression left with us after a reading of "The Life of Longfellow," by Thomas Dentworth Higginson, is that we have been in the presence of a scholar and a gentleman. We look in vain for the hall-marks of genius, the divine despair we are accustomed to recognize; yet in this fine, simple man, this citizen of the small town of Cambridge, we are made to see a poet of the people, a literary leader. We are made to see also the qualities of this leadership, the basis of this marvelous reputation, marvelous indeed when one grasps the significance of the number of foreign translations of his works, the wideness of his fame in foreign countries—the extent of which we never before realized. In the gentle, courteous, kindly nature of Longfellow, can be discerned the poise and delicate reticence of feeling, which more than anything else except it may be the high, pure morality of his works, have made him the power he undoubtedly is. That there is little of dramatic interest in the work is due not at all to any short-comings of the author, but to the uneventful life he has chosen to write of. There is in the appreciative treatment of such a life, however, an incalculable power for good, a powerful "antidote to materialism." The following estimate of Longfellow's place in literature is illustrative of the book's excellent style and judgment. "The same attributes that keep Longfellow from being the greatest of poets, will make him also one of the most permanent. There will be no extreme ups and downs in his fame. \* \* \* His range of measure is not great but his workmanship is perfect. He has always "the inimitable grace of not too



AN ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE SPLENDID IDLE FORTIES," BY GERTRUDE ATHERTON



EDWALL, WASH. CREAMERY

## In the Big Bend Country

Along the Line of the Great Northern Railway  
in Washington

By Frederic L. Selxas

There is much inquiry concerning the Big Bend Country at the present time, and it may be of interest to our readers to know a few facts about this great wheat and fruit producing region.

People east of the Rockies have little conception of the volume of fruit and grains of all kinds that are produced in this wonderful section. The homeseeker coming to this section will meet with surprises on every hand, for he will not find any of the country entirely unsettled, but, on the other hand, will find neatly built farm houses with excellent out-buildings, land well fenced, and the general appearance of the country pleasant to look upon. The Big Bend Country is a rolling prairie, very similar to the prairies of Northern Illinois. The rainfall is abundant, and what is better the rain comes at a seasonable time. There is plenty of rain during the spring and fall, but with no severe storms of wind or hail, and during the harvest time, or threshing, there is no rain at all. This enables the farmer to calculate with certainty the cutting and threshing of his crops, with absolute surety that no storms will come to injure the crops that nature has so bountifully furnished him.

The first town of importance that the traveler sees, after leaving Spokane, is the pretty little village of Edwall, in Lincoln County. Here reside some 300 people, who all seem prosperous and happy. There are several up-to-date stores at this point, and a first-class thoroughly equipped creamery. Three wheat warehouses are located at Edwall and will, this year, handle something over 700,000 bushels of that product. These warehouses are taxed to their full capacity to handle this year's crop, and there is a report current that there will be another erected in the spring to take care of the surplus. There is a good public school and several churches at this point, to say nothing of several other fine buildings, now in the course of construction. The writer predicts that in a very short space of time Edwall will be one of the best little towns between Spokane and Wenatchee, for, with its enterprising class of business men, no other view is possible.

Tributary to this place is one of the richest farming communities in the whole State. Wheat is by no means the only paying product raised in the Edwall locality. In the irrigated districts three crops of alfalfa are raised during the year. The farmer markets this product at from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ton, in the stack. Mixed timothy is another money maker, bringing from \$9.00 to \$10.00 per ton on board the cars. Potatoes yield to the acre 80 sacks, weighing 100 pounds each. Fruit does well here and is considered a good investment. Lincoln County is well watered, having six good waterways, and the same number of large lakes, thus enabling the farmer to raise his products by irrigation at a very reasonable figure.

Harrington, a bustling, growing town in the same County, is also another important farming center. The land in this locality not only raises the finest grades of both spring and winter wheat, barley, rye and oats, but all kinds of fruit and vegetables, cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. Here is a country where you find a mild, healthy, invigorating climate, without the extremes of heat in summer or cold in winter, and an ideal diversified farming region with plenty of good wholesome water and all the advantages desired by a tiller of the soil or a merchant in any walk of life.

Harrington also boasts of three large wheat warehouses, which, this year, will handle between 600,000 and 700,000 bushels of wheat. There is a good bank, several hotels, a weekly newspaper, and a score of first-class business houses.

Odessa is another thriving town on the Great Northern Railway and is the next important point west of Harrington and seventy-seven miles west of Spokane. The present townsite was located three years ago by J. B. Ziegler and his associates. Since that time it has had a steady and healthy growth, until at present it boasts of a population of over 600. Recently it was incorporated, with Geo. A. Kennedy as Mayor. Odessa, like its sister villages to the East, also possesses three big wheat warehouses, and this year, in these immense structures, were handled not less than 800,000 bushels of wheat, to say nothing of other cereals.

Wilson Creek, a small town west of Odessa, and seventy-five miles west of Spokane, is a town that is coming rapidly to the front. During the past year the

town has had two very disastrous fires, which has handicapped the community to a great extent, but has in no way dampened their ardor or shaken their faith in the future of their town and community. Since the disaster referred to the town has again assumed its usual air of business, and the dealers and business men are again operating on a much larger scale than ever before. Stores have been re-built of better material and more substantially constructed, and the whole town gives one the impression of a live business-like center.

The tributary country is rich in grain, fruit and vegetables, and the farmer at this point enjoys the advantages of all his brethren in the rich Big Bend Country. This section is one of the youngest in the Big Bend, but gives promise of being one of the richest. Wilson Creek also has an enormous wheat warehouse, which is always filled to overflowing with the rich grain which grows so abundantly in that section.

The town has a first-class weekly newspaper, "The Big Bend Chief," which is devotedly loyal to the town and chronicles accurately the news of the section. A bank, a lumber yard and several good hotels are also in operation at this point.

Lincoln County is being rapidly settled and will soon be on an equal basis with the famous Palouse Country, which is much older and therefore has received longer and more thorough attention, but considering the low price of land in the Big Bend and the high prices asked for Palouse land, it should not take an Easterner, with a limited capital, long to decide which section he should choose for his future home.



BIRDEYE VIEW OF EDWALL, WASHINGTON





## WESTERN HUMOR



### WOODEN POETRY

He saw the rural maiden encircled by golden-rod and gazing dreamily over the autumn hills. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "you are a dreamer—you are thinking of these glorious autumn woodlands!" "You bet!" she replied. "Dad gits \$6 a cord fer 'em. Hev you laid in yer coal?"

### NOT HER FAULT

A woman in the waiting-room of the Union Station at Minneapolis, the other day had a great deal of trouble with one of her children, a boy of seven or eight; and a man who sat near her stood it as long as possible, and then observed:

"Madame, that boy of yours needs the strong hand of a father."

"Yes, I know it," she replied; "but he can't have it. His father died when he was six years of age, and I've done my best to get another husband, and failed. He can't have what I can't get."

### UP TO THEIR KNEES

Eugene F. Ware, the new commissioner of pensions, who, over the name of Ironquill, long ago established his reputation as a wit and writer of verse, has been much interested for years in the condition of roads in his adopted State of Kansas.

Recently R. W. Richardson, secretary of the National Good Roads Association, who is preparing to take a good roads construction train across the continent, said to Mr. Ware:

"How do the farmers in Kansas stand on the road question?"

"Up to their knees," was the reply.

### ONE BRICK SHORT

An architect in one of our Western cities used to relate that in his younger days, while supervising the erection of a brick building, a recent arrival from Cork applied for a job and was employed as a hod-carrier after being instructed that he must always carry up fourteen bricks in his hod. One morning the supply of bricks ran out, and, do his best, the new man could find but thirteen to put in his hod. In answer to a loud yell from the street one of the masons on the sixth story shrieked down:

"What do you want?"

"Trow me down wan brick," said Pat, pointing to his hod, "to make me number good!"

### CLYCLONIC ECCENTRICITIES

"Speaking of the eccentricities of cyclones," said a Duluth man yesterday to the News Tribune, "the most singular thing I have ever known of in that connection happened down at New Richmond, when that town was practically leveled, a few years ago."

"One of the business houses which was destroyed contained a large iron safe. Now, anybody would naturally think that an article of such great weight would not have been carried very far, but a New Richmond man tells me that the safe disappeared during the storm, and has never been seen since."

"Many remarkable freaks of the storm have been related, but this strikes me as

the most wonderful of all. If the safe had simply been blown some reasonable distance, nobody would have wondered, but that it should have utterly vanished seems very strange."

### THE BRAKEMAN WAS FRIGHTENED

Advices received from the Crow Wing Agency in Montana say the death of a squaw there nearly caused an uprising. The Indian, on her cayuse, was struck by a freight train and instantly killed. A brave, who accompanied the woman, summoned a number of his followers, and they swooped down on the trainmen, capturing the brakeman, whom they carried off to their camp.

The Indian police were summoned and when they reached the tepees the excited braves were holding a war dance about their victim, who was bound to a tree, preparing to torture and burn him. The bucks objected to interference, and for a time a clash was threatened, but the blue-coated redskins succeeded in rescuing the man. The brakeman was badly frightened. He says he would rather face a hold-up gang than a band of Indians.



A TYPICAL WESTERNER  
A true type of the cowboy of Washington

### THE MAN HE WANTED

Senator Clark of Montana had occasion once out in Helena to hire a carriage driver. The roads were mountainous, and a skillful man was needed. On the appointed day the candidates for the position appeared. "You know where the road runs along the mountain, with the hill on one side and a gorge on the other, five miles from here?" asked Senator Clark, and all the men nodded affirmatively. "How near can you go to the edge of the road," was asked, "without upsetting my carriage?"

The first man said, "Four feet;" the next man answered, "Two feet;" the third man said that he would drive close to the edge, and the fourth man allowed that if one wheel was over the brink he could still turn the horses in time to save the carriage.

At last Mr. Clark turned to a brawny Irishman. "What would you do?" he asked.

"Begorra, Mr. Clark," said the Irishman, "I would keep as close to the side of the hill as I could without pulling off a wheel."

"You are the man I want," replied Mr. Clark, and the Irishman got the job.

### A STRANGE WOOLING

The conductor of a train on a North Dakota railroad had just sat down to make up a fourth hand in a game of cards, when a widow who was complacently smoking her clay pipe moved down upon the quartet and said:

"Conductor, I don't want to disturb you, but I'm livin' just beyond Skinnerville."

"I'll see that you get off all right," he replied.

"But I ain't worrin' about that. I've got 160 acres of land and a good cabin up thar."

"I see."

"My ole man got drowned in B'ar River last y'ar, and I'm all alone."

"Yes'm."

"I'm powerfully busy when I'm home, but as it'll be three hours before I get thar' you might jest do me a favor."

"I will, ma'am. I understand what you want. I think the right sort of man is up at the front end of the car. I'll speak to him."

Five minutes later he came back, followed by a man about forty years old, who looked like a farmer, and pausing beside the woman, the conductor said:

"This is the man I was speaking about."

"Stranger, what mought be your name?" asked the woman as she moved along to make room.

"Judson, ma'am," he replied.

"And mine is Wolcott. Hev you ever been jined?"

"Yes; but I lost her two y'ars ago. She was bit by a snake."

"And my ole man was drowned. Would you jine again?"

"Mebbe. Would you?"

"I kinder think I would. What's your aige?"

"Forty-two. What's yours?"

"Jist forty-one yisterday. Ar' you a hard-workin', good-tempered man?"

"That's what they calls me. Guess you can run a house?"

"Fur shore. Ain't that old reptile up thar' a preacher?"

"Looks to be. Shall we be jined?"

"If you say so."

The "old reptile" turned out to be a preacher, and with the train running at thirty miles an hour and the passengers standing up in their seats to witness the ceremony, the twain were duly and lawfully made one, and every man kissed the happy bride.

# Administration of Military Departments

## How the United States Government Takes Care of Its Soldiers

By Robertson Howard, Jr.

The United States is divided into eight Military Departments, in name the Department of Colorado, Department of the Columbia, Department of Dakota, Department of the East, Department of the Lakes, Department of the Missouri, and the Department of Texas. Each of these Departments contain several military forts and camps and is under the command of either a Major or Brigadier-General of the Army, excepting the Department of Texas which is commanded by Colonel W. C. Farbush of the 12th Cavalry.

Very few civilians understand anything of the administration of a Military Department, and to learn something of this branch of the National government; taking the Department of Dakota as an object lesson, a visit to the army headquarters located at St. Paul, Minn., would furnish ample evidence and ample knowledge of the manner of conducting the affairs of a Department.

One would find in the first place a model structure situate on Robert street, a large yellow brick building standing beside the beautiful Mississippi and above the railroad tracks, containing the offices of the commanding general and all members of the departmental staff.

General William A. Kobbé is at present the general commanding the Department with Major Wilber E. Wilder as his Adjutant General. The Commanding General commands all the troops, posts and military camps in the Department, but he always speaks through his Adjutant General. At present there are ten posts and camps, and four regiments in the Department of Dakota. Until a few years ago it was the largest Department in the country, and over one-third of the entire military strength was garrisoned in its posts and camps. Now, however, it is one of the smallest Departments of the service, but not the least important by any means.

All military business of every form must first pass through the hands of the Adjutant General, and that part which belongs to the other officers of the Department, such as the Paymaster, Signal Officer or Commissary, is referred to them by the Adjutant General. More details are attended to by the Adjutant-General and his clerks than are attended to by all the other officers combined. It is this officer who must decide upon the question of drills, officers' schools, and the other matters of discipline. At each military post during the winter there are schools for both officers and enlisted men, and nothing is more important for the welfare of the army than these schools. The Adjutant General must consult with the Commanding General—for of course it is always the General who decides and plans everything,—only that it is always through the Adjutant General that his orders and advice are given regarding what course of study shall be pursued. Many are the details, however, that the Adjutant General does not bother the General with, and which he attends to himself. If any officer wants a short leave of absence the Adjutant General grants it or denies it as circumstances justify. If a regiment is to be moved from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Fort Wayne, near Detroit, the Adjutant General makes the arrangements by informing the Department Quartermaster

and Commissary that so many men must be furnished transportation so many miles and food for so many days; he also asks the Chief Surgeon to send one or more surgeons with the command to look after the health of officers and men while en route. He tells the officer in command of the regiment on what day he is to leave, and at what hour he is to take the train, and where he will find the cars. Last of all he wires the Adjutant General of the Department of the Lakes, in which Department Fort Wayne is located, that the regiment left Fort Snelling at such a time and will arrive at Fort Wayne at such a time. He is then through so far as that regiment is concerned. It can easily be seen that if the Adjutant General is to attend to so many details he must have a large force of clerks, so you need not be surprised to find nearly one or two floors of the Headquarters building occupied by these gentlemen under a chief clerk who knows every detail of his work and who

has the entire administration of the Department at his finger ends.

To my mind the most important staff officer serving with any army in the field or in a Military Department is the Chief Commissary. Upon him depends the condition of the men. No matter how well drilled or how brave or capable men are they cannot be depended upon if they are weak from lack of food or sick from too much, or with food that does not agree with them. This has been proven so many times that no words need be written to substantiate this statement. In Cuba we know what happened. The same thing happened in China and also in South Africa.

Captain Thomas W. Darrah is the Chief Commissary of the Department of Dakota. To him is allotted the task of buying and inspecting all supplies of food for the ten posts in this Department of the best fed army in the world. How well this army eats only the American soldier knows.



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM A. KOBBE, U. S. A.  
Commanding Department of Dakota



MAJOR WILLIAM E. WILDER, U. S. A.  
Adjutant General Department of Dakota

There is a story told on General John F. Weston, the Commissary General of the Army, that is quite to the point when it comes to a matter of feeding armies. The German Minister at Washington one day called on General Weston and asked him to explain how the Government managed to feed its soldiers so well.

"I could tell you," said General Weston, "but we would have to go into a great many details and it would take too much time because it wouldn't do you any good to know. Your Government couldn't do it even if I told you the way it was done."

"Why not?" asked the German Minister in surprise.

"Because," said General Weston, "you haven't got the stuff." It takes many millions a year to feed the little regular army—but the men eat well.

Every three months Captain Darrah purchases such staples as flour, beans, sugar, coffee, etc. Fresh meat, beef and mutton, and fresh vegetables, are supplied by the local dealers near the different posts, and these contracts are let each six months. Supplies are only purchased after ten days' advertising for bids. During these ten days the different contractors who wish to make bids submit a sealed bid and samples of the supplies that are to be furnished. During the ten days these bids are carefully filed away in Cap-

tain Darrah's desk, and the samples placed in a case in his office where no one can disturb them in any way. In this case may be found many things that the civilian would never expect to see on the table of the regular soldier. Here will be found cans of peaches, pears, peas, corn, tomatoes, oysters, lobster, chicken, beans, and many other edibles; glass jars of olives, and nice little cans of sardines; samples of coffee in little blue boxes, prints of butter, and bottles of olive oil.

At last the day comes to inspect and purchase supplies enough to last the poor, starved soldier man for the next three months. A large table is moved over in front of the sample case. Here Captain Darrah sits with the bids before him, and as he calls the list, each man's sample is handed down from the case by one of his clerks, who opens it and places it before the captain. If it happens to be a can of peas the Captain takes a spoon and digs down into the center of the can, turning up the peas and looking them over carefully. Then a spoonful is tasted. After the quality of the peas has been decided upon the amount of the bid is noted. If there are any other peas submitted they are also opened and tested and the price noted. Nearly always there are four or five or more samples and bids submitted for canned goods. Of course each has to

be opened and tested and the bids compared. The contract always goes to the man who has the best article at the lowest price. The next sample to be handed the Captain may be a can of salmon, or it may be a jar of olives, or a print of butter. Whatever it is, it is carefully examined and put aside. And yet if only one man submits a sample of a certain staple and it does not come up to the standard that Captain Darrah thinks it should, he rejects the bid and advertises again. I once saw him reject 1,500 pounds of butter that had come all the way from Omaha and let the contract to a man who put up a much finer article at a price very little in advance of that asked for the inferior article.

All coffee and tea submitted are carefully examined by Captain Darrah. The fact that no tea is allowed to enter the country without first being examined by the Tea Inspector of the Customs Department makes no difference in the examination of the teas submitted to the commissary. It is the same with coffee, although, I suppose, the coffee is much oftener rejected than is tea.

After everything has been inspected and the bids all noted comes the awarding of contracts. However, there is never a month when Commissary does not have to purchase supplies. The reason for this is that the supplies have given out at some post, or that the men have saved up a large "company fund" and are buying extras. So in this way instead of supplies being purchased once every three months there is a great big purchase every three months and a little one every month. But it all ends in the American soldier being the best fed soldier in the world, partly because his Commissary officers understand their business and are honest enough to perform it, and partly because, as General Weston said, we have "the stuff."

It is the duty of the Paymaster to pay all officers and enlisted men serving in the Department. Major Charles E. Kilbourne is the Chief Paymaster of the Department of Dakota and in his office in the Headquarters building all the pay accounts are kept. It is not very often now a days that the Paymaster travels from post to post to pay the men. The money is made into little packages and sent by express in most cases, and it is only when the post is near at hand, as at Fort Snelling, that he himself pays the men. However, all the office work is done at Headquarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Byrne, who is the Chief Surgeon of the Department, also has an office in this building. It is his duty to keep track of the personnel of the medical corps serving at the different posts and camps. He must attend to all such matters as change of station, sick leave, discharge and the sanitary condition of posts and camps. He is also the attending surgeon at Headquarters.

At the present time Major Alfred Reynolds is the Inspector General of the Department. He is also in charge of the offices of Engineer and Ordnance. As Inspector General it is his duty to inspect all posts and troops at least once each year. He must also inspect all military property and decide what shall be done with it, whether it shall be retained, sold or destroyed. He makes a report in regard to the latter which must be approved by the Commanding General, however, before it can be acted upon. The day he inspects the troops is always a hard day for the officers and men. For the Inspector always puts them through the hardest



movements he knows and tries to trip them up on points of minor tactics.

As Engineer officer it is his duty to receive all maps sent in by officers who have made hunting trips through little known parts of the Department. The old map is accordingly corrected, and in this way the map of the Department is perfected. As Ordnance officer he must look after all ordnance reports sent in.

At nearly all department Headquarters will be found two or more Aid-de-camps to the Commanding General. At present General Kobbe has no aides. These gentlemen, were they here, would have no other duty to perform than that given them each day by the General. He may assign them any duty he likes, but they are given him in order to aid him in looking into the details of matters that would without their aid take up too much of the time required for more important matters.

Major John Biddle Paster is the Judge Advocate of the Department. He acts as the legal adviser to the Commanding General. In him is vested all the powers of a Court of Last Appeal. He belongs to what is known as the Department of Military Justice of the Army. The papers of all courts-martial are sent to his office and by him are carefully reviewed. If he discovers them to contain anything not in accordance with military law he reports this fact to the Commanding General with his opinion. He also picks out the officers who are to serve on courts-martial. Indeed, the entire legal work of the Department is performed by the Judge Advocate and his clerks. One point should be borne in mind. The Judge Advocate of a Department and the Judge Advocate of a Military Court are two very different officers with very different duties. The Judge Advocate of a Court acts as a prosecuting attorney, while the Judge Advocate of a Department acts as a reviewing authority.

The signal officer, in this case Captain Charles B. Hepburn, has charge of all telegraph and telephone lines belonging to the Government found in the Department. He must see that they are in good working order and make frequent reports as to their condition. He must also see that certain men at all military posts are drilled in the field signal code.

Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Pond, who is the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, perhaps spends more money and does a greater amount of work than any other officer at Department Headquarters. The vast amount of building barracks and stables and officers' quarters and storehouses and a thousand other things fall to him. Sometimes he builds entire forts. He must furnish transportation for all troops leaving or entering the department. His work is endless, and it not only requires a man of remarkable ability and temperament to perform the duties of quartermaster but a large corps of trained clerks to assist him. Every time a barrack or a fence is built, or a pane of glass is put in at any of the ten posts, it means work for the Quartermaster. It is the most important of all and is the one department of the army that must not break down.

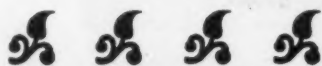
In such manner is the administration of a Military Department carried on from year to year.



MAJOR GEORGE E. POND, QUARTERMASTER U. S. A.  
Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota



CAPT. THOMAS W. DANRAH, U. S. A.  
Chief Commissary Department of Dakota



## ALONG THE C. B. &amp; Q. R. R. IN NEBRASKA



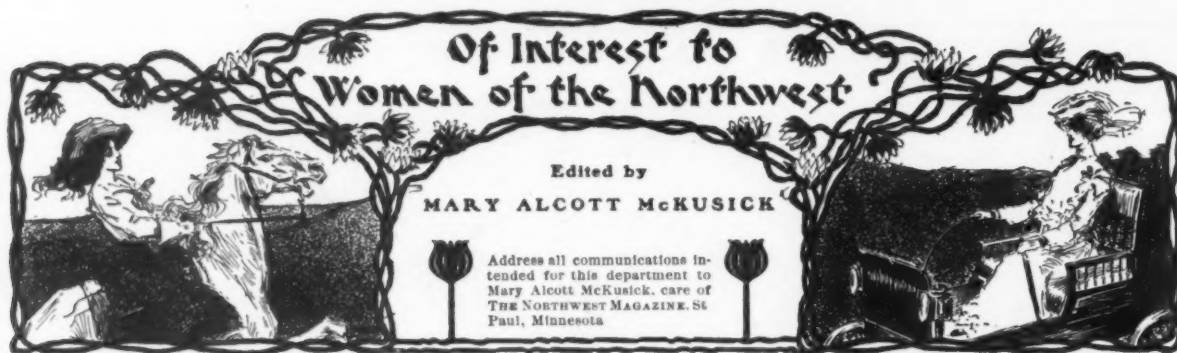
Nebraska may well be termed a state of varied possibilities. The orchard, the sleek herd of cattle and the vast wheat field shown herewith are ocular evidence of her greatness.

ALONG THE C. B. & Q. R. R. IN NEBRASKA



The varied resources of Nebraska are admirably shown in the accompanying illustrations. The homestead, the cattle range, the corn field are beautifully pictured



**COMES DANCING O'ER THE SNOW?**

Who comes dancing over the snow?

His soft little feet all bare and rosy?

Open the door, though the wild winds blow.

Take the child in and make him cosy.

Take him in and hold him dear,

He is the wonderful New Year.

Open your heart, be it sad or gay,

Welcome him there and treat him kindly;

For you must carry him yea or nay.

Carry him with shut eyes so blindly.

Whether he bringeth joy or fear,

Take him. God sends him, this good New

Year. —Dinah Mulock Craik.

**MY SYMPHONY**

To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable; and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars, and birds, babes and sages, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common. This is to be my symphony. —Wm. Henry Channing.

**OLIVER GOLDSMITH**

The editor of this page is asked to "kindly give some information concerning Oliver Goldsmith." We trust the following may furnish the information desired.

Oliver Goldsmith.

(1728-1774.)

Goldsmith began his life in London by persistent work as an essayist, writing in that was still the dominant style of Addison and Steele. He wrote essays of this kind for the *Critical Review*, the *British Magazine*, the *Lady's Magazine*, the *Busy-body*, the *Bee*, and the *Citizen of the World*. Much of the work he did at this period has been lost, but in the *Bee* and the *Citizen of the World*, he wrote a very considerable collection of essays, many of which would be valued even were they not known to be his. The *Citizen of the World* is a record of the observations of a supposititious Chinese philosopher, traveling in England and writing home to "Fum Hoam, First President of the Ceremonial Academy at Pekin."

Goldsmith was born in County Longford, Ireland, November 10th, 1728. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1749. After studying medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1752, he traveled on foot through Western and Southern Europe, supporting himself by playing the flute. Returning, penniless, to London, he attempted to practice medicine, but being obliged to write to support himself, he was

forced by his necessities into immortality. After much work of an ephemeral character done for London publishers, he published "The Traveler" in 1765, "The Vicar of Wakefield" in 1766, and his comedy of "The Good-Natured Man" in 1768. Each of these is a masterpiece sufficient of itself to have made his reputation permanent; but in 1770 he followed them with his "Deserted Village," no doubt his best poem, as it is certainly one of the best ever written. His greatest comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," was not produced until 1773, the year before his death. The list of his other works is a long one, and while many of them have been criticized as the hasty work of a "potboiler," all are unquestionably the work of a man of high and fine genius, worthy of the age and company of Samuel Johnson, David Garrick and Sir Joshua Reynolds.—"The World's Best Essays."

In "English Humorists" you will find concerning Goldsmith a most delightful story. "A wild youth, wayward, but full of tenderness and affection, quits the country village where his boyhood has been passed in happy musing, in idle shelter, in fond longing to see the great world out of doors, and achieve name and fortune; and after years of dire struggle, neglect and poverty, his heart turning back as fondly to his native place as it had longed eagerly for change when sheltered there, he writes a book and a poem, full of the recollections and feelings of home—he paints the friends and scenes of his youth, and peoples Auburn and Wakefield with remembrances of Lissoy. Wander he must, but he carries away a home relic with him, and dies with it on his breast. His nature is truant; in repose it longs for change—as on the journey it looks back for friends and quiet. He passes today in building an air-castle for tomorrow, or in writing yesterday's elegy, and he would fly away this hour, but that a cage and necessity keep him. What is the charm of his verse, of his style, and humor? His sweet regrets, his delicate compassion, his soft smile, his tremulous sympathy, the weakness which he owns. Your love for him is half pity. You come hot and tired from the day's battle, and this sweet minstrel sings to you. Who could harm the kind, vagrant harper? Whom did he ever hurt? He carries no weapon—save the harp on which he plays to you; and with which he delights great and humble, young and old, the captains in the tents, or the soldiers round the fire, or the women and children in the villages, at whose porches he stops and sings his simple songs of love and beauty.

"With that sweet story of 'The Vicar of Wakefield' he has found entry into every castle and every hamlet in Europe. Not one of us, however busy or hard, but once or twice in our lives has passed an evening with him and undergone the charm of his delightful music.

"Think of him, reckless, thriftless, vain, if you like—but merciful, gentle, generous, full of love and pity. He passes out of our life, and goes to render his account beyond it. Think of the poor pensioners weeping at his grave; think of the noble spirits that admired and deplored him; think of the righteous pen that wrote his epitaph—and of the wonderful and unanimous response of affection with which the world has paid back the love he gave it. His humor delighting us still; his song fresh and beautiful as when he first charmed with it; his words in all our mouths; his very weaknesses beloved and familiar—his benevolent spirit seems still to smile upon us; to do gentle kindnesses; to succor with sweet charity; to soothe, caress and forgive; to plead with the fortunate for the unhappy and the poor."

**RELIGIOUS LIFE IN AMERICA**

"Religious Life in America," by Ernest Hamlin Abbott is a fair minded, unprejudiced picture of religion, as it is preached and practiced in the different parts of our country. It is not an attempt to criticize, or to give statistics of religious bodies, but merely a record of personal observation, reflecting throughout, as all such records must, the light of the author's personality. That the light is, in this case, a particularly steady and bright one makes more than half the interest of the story. The work should be an invaluable one to all workers in church and mission fields, giving as it does the point of view of so many classes of people. Its influence is both constructive and destructive; destructive we believe of the very things that hamper and prevent religious progress. Cant, hypocrisy, phariseism, pietism, are shown in their true colors, and stand revealed as the chiefest cause of the churches lack of universal influence. The chapters on "The Workingman and the Church," "In the Old South," "The Leaven and the Lump," and the rather startling tolerant one on "Colorado," are brim full of food for thought and action. The book is published by the Outlook Co. Price \$1.00.

**HOME STUDY CIRCLE**

This course of study is thoroughly indexed. The arrangement is primarily alphabetical, secondarily chronological. A feature of the General Index which is most helpful to the student is the analysis by subject, which classifies every topic in the work by the idea to which its governing thought belongs. The citations to incidental references to a subject can quickly be reinforced by masterpieces which are wholly or chiefly devoted to it. The Chronological Indexes of Authors, of Literature, and of Periods and Events are of inestimable value in the use of the General Index.

# The Story of George Ferris' Road

## The Tragic End of One Man's Threat

By Lewis M. Head

Grand Encampment is situated in the midst of the Medicine Bow Range of Mountains, about thirty miles north of the Colorado line in Wyoming. It is a new town, supported by the rapidly developing copper mines, which surround it. Chief among these mining camps is the great Ferris-Hagarty property. It is not in the Encampment district, properly speaking, but about twenty-five miles southwest, in what is now known as the Battle Lake district. In the Ferris-Hagarty group of claims, the richest shaft is known as the Rudafe, deriving its cognomen from a combination of the first two letters of

the drivers were well paid, horses well fed, and saloons well patronized.

One Willis George Emerson claimed to have founded the town of Encampment; in fact the highest peak for many miles was named Emerson's Peak, and no one has risen up to dispute the honor which Mr. Emerson claims. Nevertheless, he was bitterly galled when he learned that Ferris claimed no part with the Encampment district. Ferris even went so far as to mark the boundary between the Encampment district and the territory in which his own properties were located, and called the latter the Battle Lake district. This naturally engendered unpleasant feeling between the two representative men of this part of Wyoming. But Emerson was a diplomat and natural-born politician. He was smooth, persuasive, and convincing. He concluded that upon failing to include the Ferris-Hagarty properties in his district, he would let well enough alone, being partially satisfied because the road to the market passed through his town.

It was in the spring of 1898 that Emerson and Ferris met at Bohn's Hotel in Encampment by chance. The hauling of ore was just beginning for the summer season, and on that particular evening fourteen or fifteen wagons with two men to each wagon and six horses drove into town just at sunset. The two mine operators were sitting upon the front piazza of the hotel, commenting upon the beautiful and rapidly changing colors reflected by the sun on the snow-capped peak called Elk Mountain. Their conversation had been pleasant in spite of that reserved feeling which each felt, but which each mastered. The approach of the heavy ore-wagons brought forth a remark from George Ferris: "Willis, what would become of your saloons if the Rudafe wagons did not lay over night in this town?" Quick tempered, and resenting the insinuation that Encampment depended in any way upon George Ferris for existence, Emerson replied, "Don't you think for one minute, Ferris, that this town or this district relies for its sustenance upon one penny from the Ferris-Hagarty Copper Mining Co." Ferris was that sort of a man who tries to smother his anger, and while attempting to do so, forgets what to say. Collecting himself, he very indiscreetly remarked, "I guess we can survey another road around Encampment, which will save you the trouble of changing our money."

It must be understood by the reader that the tension between these two men had been developing for some considerable length of time. They had met before, and it was the exception that they had ever had a meeting without altercation. This meeting was no exception.

Emerson arose, and turning on his heel, defiantly hissed through his teeth, "Build your damn road, if you want to." Bound to have the last word, Ferris immediately replied, "I will do it, old man, if it takes my last dollar and the last drop of blood in my body."

During the course of the following year Emerson was constantly receiving at his office in Denver letters, messages and newspaper clippings, all of which went to show that Ferris was intending to make

his threat good. Consignments of picks, shovels, road-machinery, building materials, new wagons, horses and even men were received at Walcott over the Union Pacific. The surveyors had completed their work, and, sure enough, Ferris was building a circuitous road which very skillfully avoided Encampment. In fact, the road was kept at all times at such a distance from Emerson's town that it would have been impossible for Ferris' drivers to have put up over night anywhere along the road and have had time to go over to the town and spend the night without losing considerable of the company's valuable time. The road was made about six miles longer to Saratoga for the mere purpose of keeping good an idle threat.

Late in the following November, just when the thermometer begins to get a little below zero, Emerson left Denver to visit his property. It was a delightful, crisp November morning that he sat upon the front seat of Joe Scribner's stage, just leaving Saratoga for Encampment. It was a strange coincidence that on that day Ferris' road would be completed. It was only four miles from Saratoga to the point in the old Saratoga-Encampment road where it was joined by the new Ferris road. It was at this point that the road would be completed that day. Just before reaching the junction, one could look up to the high sloping hills of the Medicine Bow Range and see the surveyed and completed route, taken by the new road. On one side of it the mountains piled up to a considerable height; on the other side was a corresponding perpendicular precipice about 200 feet in height.

Just before reaching this precipice, a dangerous portion of the road, there was a sharp curve. Emerson and Scribner were nearing the junction of the two roads, when the former suddenly called the attention of Scribner to two horses, pulling an open buggy, coming around the curve of the Ferris road. The horses were very unmanageable. They were jumping and



GRAND ENCAMPMENT, WYOMING

The center of one of the country's greatest copper districts

the surnames of the three men, who originally "staked the claim." This shaft contains one of the most valuable copper leads yet found in the United States. It is rich in "peacock ore," so called on account of the variegated colors it emits when exposed to a bright light.

"Peacock ore" was found in such large quantities from the time of first development that Ferris-Hagarty stock jumped rapidly from 12 cents to \$1.80 per share. In order to handle the large quantities of ore, extensive improvements were made in the methods of obtaining and preparing it for market.

It was at this time that George Ferris showed unmistakable evidence of his wonderful executive ability. Originally, Ferris was a sheep-herder, in which occupation he was engaged when by accident he discovered the first copper lead on the group which now bears his name.

Power concentrators took the place of "hand jiggers" and other appliances were added to separate the "forty per cent. ore" from the "dump stuff."

This was necessary because nothing could be shipped from the Rudafe, which assayed at less than forty per cent. copper, for the long haul from Battle Lake through Encampment and Saratoga, to Walcott was expensive. The roads were rough, the loads heavy and hauling therefore extremely difficult and, at times, very dangerous. Six horses to one wagon is a common sight to be seen over the one hundred mile haul from Battle Lake to the railroad. The natural road over the mountains, as well as the shortest, was through the newly established town of Grand Encampment. The loads were usually started from the Ferris-Hagarty in the morning and the first stop-over for the night was Encampment. This brought considerable money into the new town, as



STAGE COACH ON THE OLD GRAND ENCAMPMENT ROAD

apparently much frightened. But in less time than it takes to tell it, one horse lost his balance and fell over the precipice. His weight pulled his mate with him, and the two lone passengers of the Scribner coach saw the tragedy of George Ferris and his two bay horses falling 200 feet to the rocks below.

Scribner rapidly urged his horses, and the two men were soon at the bottom of the precipice, reading the last chapter of

CONCLUDED ON PAGE FORTY-SIX

# How The Powerful Rees Died

## The Extinction of a Once Great Indian Tribe Nation

By Stillman H. Bingham

On a bluff that overlooks the yellow waters of the Missouri River not far from Pierre, the Capital of the young State of South Dakota, lie scattered about, in a manner that shows method, some small stones that form all that commemorates a vanished tribe of red men. With those stones goes a tale or legend that is very probably more than half true.

The spot is as wild as anything the vast prairies of the Dakotas have to offer, short of the Bad Lands. The river, a mile wide at this point, has cut its peremptory way through billowy hills, and its path looks like nothing so much as a procession of overgrown railroad cuts. These cuts slope back slightly, their faces as flat as though sliced out with a gigantic cheese knife. Their faces are unadorned by a spear of vegetation except an occasional prickly pear.

At the top of the incline the scene changes. A series of hills and vales runs back until the outline softens into the rolling prairie. Barring occasional bald knolls of a blue clay locally called "gumbo," that loom up darkly, the country is well covered with grass, and in the hollows there are willows, wild plums, wild cherries and buffalo berries, with sometimes the vine of the wild grape twisting among them. The bald knolls are made up of the same material as the river cuts, and they yield no crops but cacti and sage brush and soapweed, scrawny plants that accord well with their home.

Owing to the too-frequent out-croppings of this barren clay, there are few farms thereabouts, because no sun is genial enough to coax such a soil to yield anything that it does not chose to yield, and its flora is included in the list just given. As the place is a few miles up the river from Pierre no sign of life exists, unless it is a rattlesnake basking his length upon the side of a hill, lazy and mild if let lone, but quick and deadly if molested, barely according the grace of a warning rattle before striking. The grasses, green and velvety enough in the spring, soon lose their green under the influence of the warm winds and warmer sun, and become brown and wiry, with blades sharp as razors.

One day these hills were the home of the Indian and his prey, the buffalo and the antelope. Now the Indian has retreated to his Reservation, which was just across the River until a dozen years ago or less a strip through its center from Pierre to the Black Hills was opened to settlement, when the red man sullenly withdrew to still more limited quarters; though his home is yet much broader than many horizons and as extensive as he really needs. The antelope has long disappeared, and the buffalo, between the red hunter and the white, has dwindled to a pitiful handful carefully preserved by the government in the National Park. The numbers of the Indians, too, have shrunk—

These lands, from this spot east to Lake Superior, have been a mighty battle ground. War had been waged for countless years when the white man came on the scene with his fleur de lis and his cassock, for the first white men were Frenchmen and priests. Through these battlings came the common name of the Indians of the trans-Missouri country, a name which few

of the Indians themselves know. When the Frenchmen came along there was bitter war, as there had been for years before and as there was for years after, between the Lakotas—or Dakotas—and the Ojibways—or Chippewas. Among the tribes hostile to the Lakotas, they were known as Naud-o-wa-se-wug, or enemies; literally, "like unto the adders." The Frenchmen twisted this name into "Nadousioux," and thus it stuck until lazy tongues dropped all of the syllables but the last and called them "Sioux." And Sioux they are to this day.

Back and forth went the struggle between the Lakotas and their enemies, some of which were members of kindred tribes, as the Assiniboin, of Canada, while others, like the Ojibways, were of the Algonquin stock. The scale turned now one way and now another. Hundreds of miles east from the most eastern point where a Lakota tepee is now planted are names that show the Lakotas once lived there. Minnesota and Wisconsin have many of them.



THE LAST OF THE RACE

The figure on the right is the sole surviving member of the once powerful tribe of Rees or Arickarees, with him is a type of his former enemy, the Sioux

and even the name of the former State is Lakota for "turbid" or "cloudy" water; not "muddy water," as some have given it. The Lakota name for the Missouri, Minneshoshay, means "muddy water."

So it is evident that in general the victory was with the Ojibways, who succeeded the Lakotas in the territory in which all that is now left of them is a memory and a handful of names of Lakota origin. The Ojibways, aided by the white man, who became more aggressive and more settled and more insistent in his demands for land when he was Anglo-Saxon instead of Frankish, have maintained their own homes and have driven the Lakotas beyond the Missouri. But in this long strug-

gle between nations whose hate was hereditary, much blood was spilt and many scalps were taken. It is with a struggle with a smaller enemy than the Ojibway that the legend has to do.

Near the summit of the bluff to which the opening paragraph referred there is an arrangement of small boulders that the most hasty observer cannot fail to see is not the work of chance. Along the brow of the cut that dips to the River is a row of circles made by these stones. On the side of this row away from the River is a long line of similar stones running perhaps three hundred feet and passing in and out of two of the circles. At the eastern end of the line are the outlines of a turtle, indicated by stones closely set, measuring fifteen feet from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail.

This collection of cold stones tells about as much as any monument, carved by the hand of a master, in the civilized world. It tells of the downfall of a tribe of Indians called the Arickarees, or Rees, and their merciless extinction by their enemies, the Lakotas. This tribe was a small one, a wandering family of the more southern Pawnee stock. The legend goes that this tribe was completely wiped out by the Lakotas, and that these stones are left to commemorate the last chapter in the history of the tribe. Though there are a few Rees left, as a nation they are no more.

It is needless to go into the various stages of the war. It is enough to say that the Arickarees maintained their home on the River bank in the Lakota country bravely, though it involved them in incessant combat which wore them away until at last there were but a scanty handful of them left. Then came an attack from the dreaded and blood-thirsty Lakotas, in resisting which the Rees made their last stand on the bluff by the "Muddy Water."

The fight was long and bitter. The Arickarees were few, but they were fighting not only for their own lives but for the very existence of their nation; for their nomad homes and their camp fires; and for the women and children that hovered about the cooling embers while the braves battled. Like all people fighting in such a cause they fought well and stubbornly, and they were only beaten by sheer force of numbers. But beaten they were. Rather say they were crushed.

Over the bodies of the dead leaped the painted, active Lakotas, their war clubs and scalping knives brandishing horrid threats. Now it was a fight no longer to live, but to die. Escape for the brave band of survivors was out of the question. But captivity was far worse than death. That meant torture, which they must endure without murmuring or be branded as cowards, as women. So it was the duty of every warrior to heap high the dead before him, and falling at last to bear with him to the happy hunting grounds a creditable tale of lives.

One there was, however, at the last hour, that left his few remaining comrades to win the death of brave warriors who had fought a good fight. This was Gray Cloud, the chief of the band. Back of the battle ground was a row of tepees where his thoughts turned when death drew near. Fainting, choking back the brave spirit that was almost ready to leave the poor



hacked body through a score of wounds from which the blood was streaming, he fought his way out of the melee and staggered toward the tepees. In one of them his wife crouched waiting the issue of the struggle. In another his daughter sat with stolid young face showing no hint of the grief that swelled her heart to bursting. The fight was in plain view, and both mother and daughter knew by this time that the story of the Arickaree nation was a tale that was told.

To the village faltered the footsteps of the dying chief, pursued by a few of his enemies. He paid a last hasty visit to his wife and daughter, bidding them the eternal farewell of a prairie stoic facing death.

Then he stumbled on a few rods, but his enemies were upon him. No longer able to defend himself, he sank under their blows and his spirit fled.

Where he fell is the stone turtle, for the turtle was his totem, or clan emblem. The circles are the rings of stones placed about the tepees to hold the edges flat to the earth against the intrusion of wind and rain. The long line of stones, passing into the rings where the tepees of wife and daughter had stood, shows the path of his flight. Where a drop of blood fell a stone was placed by some loving survivor of the nation.

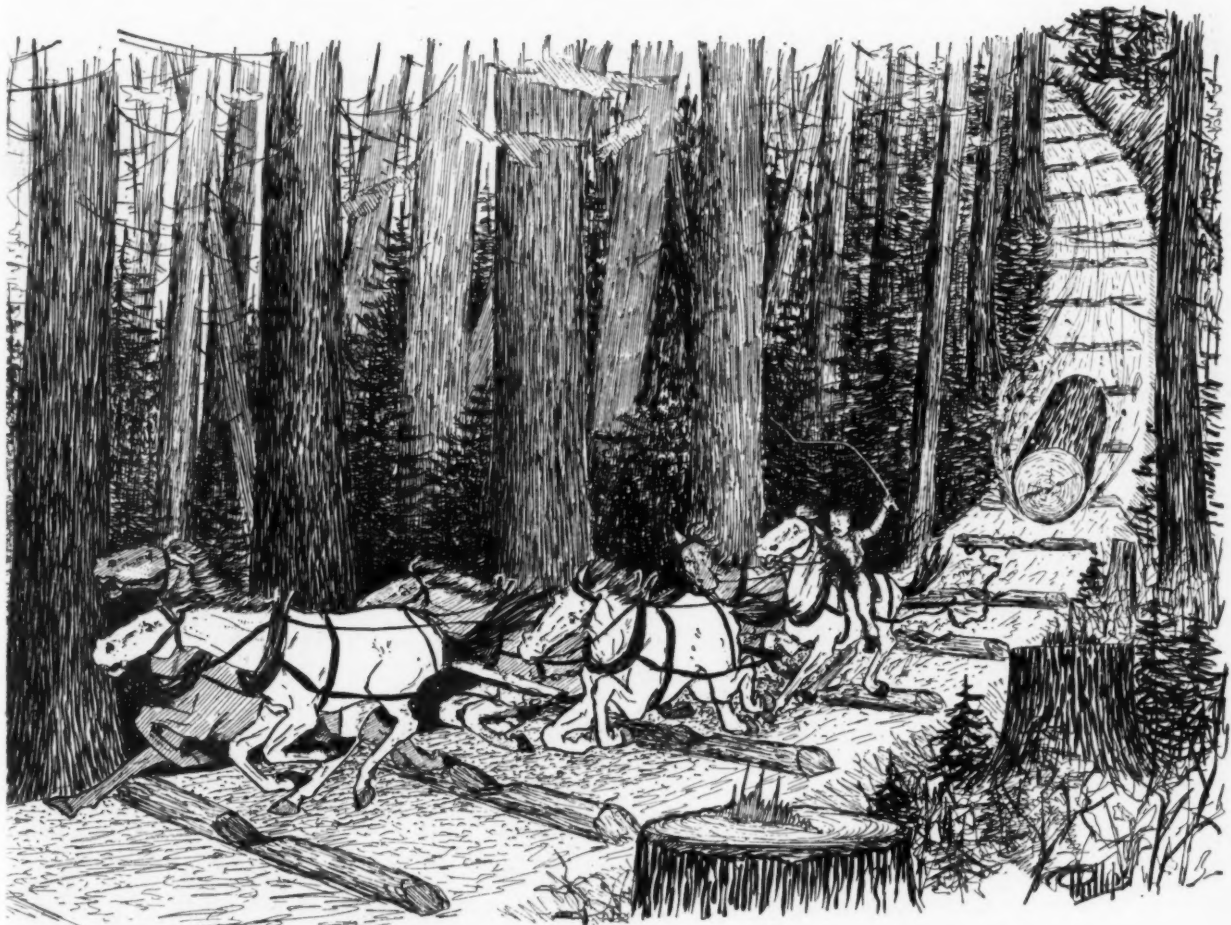
The tribe ended here. The warriors that were captured alive were tortured to a ter-

rible death; and the women and children, according to custom, were adopted into the conquering tribe.

This is the story that Lakota braves read in the arrangement of a few stones on the bluff that overlooks the rolling, sullen waters of the "Big Muddy." Years have passed since then, nobody knows how many. The Arickaree nation exists only in the half-legendary tales told about the Lakota camp-fires. The "Big Muddy" still rushes by as though it hurried to pass the spot where the ghost of a dead nation may dwell. It says nothing, only grumbles along in its hurried and unending flight.

## Chased By a Seven Foot Fir Log

A Thrilling Experience in the Heart of the Cascades



The perils of the lumberman in and around the camps of the great forests of Washington and the Cascade country are great, as the above illustration proves

One can occasionally get a thrill in the forests of the Pacific Coast that is just as effective as being shot at or gored by a bull. Down in the big timber of Lewis County, Washington, Jim Gilchrist bosses the logging operations for his people,—the Salzer Valley Lumber Company,—and he has a bit of devilishness in him that occasionally takes startling forms. A few days ago he had a big six-horse team hitched to a seven-foot fir log. They had

pulled it to the top of a long grade. Jim figured that the team could keep out of the way of the log, and told the driver to go on. The team set into their collars, the big log moved quite easily over the well-greased skids, and pretty soon the grade grew steeper and the log needed no help. The driver, who was riding a wheel horse, saw the danger for the horses he worshipped. There was but one thing to do, and that was to run. The horses

seemed to feel the danger and were keen to go. Down the long grade they ran, chains and gearing flapping and jangling. Over the rough skids, muddy and dangerous, they raced, the log at times almost on the heels of the wheel team; a stumble, and all would be lost, but on they went, thundering and splashing down and out on to the level, till the chain tightened and the great dumb brutes knew they were saved and slackened their fearful pace.



## BEFORE *The* PUBLIC EYE

By THE EDITOR



The St. Paul Roofing, Cornice & Ornament Company is turning out a large line of very beautiful and extremely durable ornamental work. This includes nearly everything used in and on buildings—from cornice to steel ceilings, etc., etc. The extensive works on the West Side are operated to their full capacity every day in the year, and the products thereof are ship-

ped over all the Northwest. It is one of the largest industrial plants in St. Paul, and has at its head men of acknowledged character and enterprise. All builders and contractors are advised to send to the company for one of its finely illustrated catalogues.



SIGNOR FRANCESCO  
D'AURIA

A well-known  
musician of  
Seattle,  
Washington

instruction in music. Steps have been taken looking to the establishment of such an institution, and judging from the character of the people interested in furthering the plan, it is quite probable that it will not much longer be necessary for those who wish to pursue a course of musical study to seek out Eastern or foreign musical centers.

This new institution is called the Northwestern Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art, and is the outgrowth of a strong desire on the part of many Seattle music lovers to have located in that city a musical school which will be on a par with similar institutions in the East.

The musical department will be under the direction of Signor Francesco d'Auria, while the department of dramatic art and kindred branches will be in charge of Miss Mae Elizabeth Stephens of Boston.

Signor d'Auria is a musician of high ability, having graduated from the Royal Italian College of Music at Naples, where he afterward became an instructor. He brings to the Seattle institution a ripe experience in singing, violin, harmony and instrumentation, acquired by years of training under eminent masters.

St. Paul is now leading all other Northwestern cities in the show-case trade. During the past year the St. Paul Show Case Manufacturing Company has been compelled to increase its capacity every way, the sales having exceeded those of any other period. Mr. Frank Van Duyn, the proprietor, gives personal attention to the business, and every show-case that leaves his large factory is standard in style and quality. All kinds and styles of cases are made, and all orders are filled promptly. If you have any need of show-cases, whether of standard or special design, this St.

Paul factory will make what you want at the very lowest prices for good work. Mr. Van Duyn's business extends all through the West and Northwest, and grows larger every year. It is one of St. Paul's most prosperous industries. Merchants and all others in need of cases should send to this factory for an illustrated catalogue. See advertisement on another page.

Speaking of Canada and the American invasion, it is a regrettable fact that the American hotelkeeper has not yet crossed the line. Why he does not come is a mystery. Daily and nightly the prayers of the traveling public assault the great throne in humble petitions for a hotel where the common comforts of life can be obtained. But so far both the Canadian hotelkeeper and Providence (mark the sequence) have turned a deaf ear to the suffering public. Every hotel in the Canadian Northwest from the shack at the new railway station to the second-class hotels in Winnipeg (which charge first-class prices) are making money hand over fist. The business is so good that the proud possessor of a bar with sleeping rooms attached, called a hotel, can charge what he wants and Vanderbilt the general public. An American hotel—a hotel run by an American with American cooks and American waiters—would flourish like a Green Bay Tree anywhere on Canadian soil. The public would travel a hundred miles to put up in such a place for one day. When will the American hotel man begin his invasion? Let him come at once; the whole population will rise up and meet him at the border with bands of music and a special train. His progress from Pembina to Winnipeg will be like that of Napoleon from Fregus to Paris.

One of the oldest and most widely known firms in the Northwest is the Bohn Manufacturing Company, of St. Paul. It is known in many states and by thousands of builders, contractors, lumber dealers, etc. The plant occupies several acres on Wells street, and requires a small army of skilled workmen to operate it. Tracks run to all parts of the great yard, so that the products can be loaded and shipped direct to any section of the country. Nearly everything used in building operations is sold by this company. Hardwood interior finish, sashes, doors, blinds and building materials are made specialties. When ordering from this company, ask for an illustrated catalogue, and say that you saw its advertisement in THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

On another page will be found the announcement of the sale of the Fairhaven Hotel, located at Fairhaven, Washington. This hotel is the property of Mr. Larrabee of the Pacific Realty Company, who desires to dispose of the property to practical hotel people, who can find a good investment in the proposition. The Fairhaven Hotel is one of the best hotel buildings in the State of Washington, constructed of brick and stone, 100 by 100 feet, five stories in height. Eighty-five guest rooms, excellently furnished, all steam heated, entire house equipped with bell service. In fact, every modern convenience and up-to-date appliance is to be found in this modern hostelry. Liberal terms are offered to the right parties and an opportunity afforded to a good hotel man to find an up-to-date modern hostelry in an especially favored location.

For some time the need has been felt for an institution in Seattle where candidates can be given thorough and complete

THE  
FAIRHAVEN HOTEL  
Located at Fairhaven,  
Wash., and one of the  
most modernly  
equipped hotels on  
the Pacific Coast



# Embryo Cities Along the O. R. & N.

## Desirable Localities in Favored Washington

By Frederic L. Selxas

A section of beautiful farms, thriving villages, and pretty homes, are the noticeable features presented to view on a trip along the O. R. & N. between Spokane and Walla Walla, Washington. After leaving Spokane the traveler, after encountering several small villages, finally runs into the little town of Fairfield, beautifully situated

farious Coeur D'Alene Indian Reservation, and therefore a great amount of produce of all kinds is sold to the Indians at this place.

Situated here are saw mills, a box factory, lumber yards, and a number of excellent mercantile establishments. An industry, that is practically in its infancy in this

future be one of the greatest seed producing communities in the Northwest.

### FARMINGTON

is the next important farming center in this locality and is located some forty miles south of Fairfield. The town is small, but progressive, and the community in general presents a prosperous appearance. A good bank is located here, and a number of general stores, farming implement establishments, and grain warehouses. Farmington is in the very center of a rich farming country, and thousands of bushels of wheat are shipped annually from this point, to say nothing of the fine line of live stock. The farmer in this section has just realized the benefits that are derived from the raising of live stock, and from diversified farming, and as a result wheat is by no means the only paying product that is shipped from this point. Land is reasonable, being worth from \$15.00 to \$35.00 per acre, according to location and condition and distance from the town. Farmington is in Whitman County and has a population of about three hundred and fifty.

Further down the line is the live little village of Garfield, also in Whitman County, and one of the most important towns in that County. With a population of about seven hundred, the town presents the appearance of a small metropolis. All lines of business are represented here, and the surrounding country, like other sections of the County, is rich in agricultural products of all kinds. Fruits of all kinds do well here, and Garfield is considered one of the best fruit centers in the whole Palouse country, thousands of boxes being shipped from this point each season, and finds a ready market at Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland, as do also the entire wheat and stock output of the section.

To cover all the towns in this beautiful



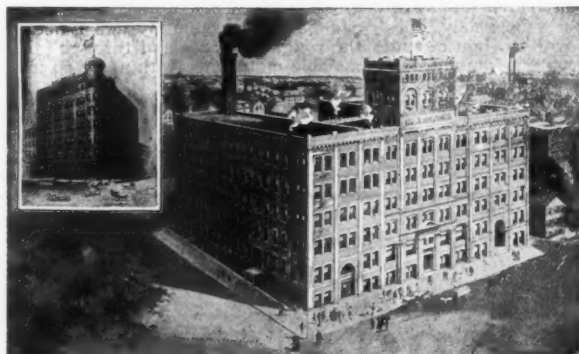
FLOWING SCENE IN WASHINGTON

on a high plateau far above the railroad track. Here is found a thoroughly up-to-date community, a live and progressive class of business men with establishments thoroughly equipped to supply the enormous demands of the surrounding country. Fairfield is the nearest supply point to the

section, is the raising of seeds of all kinds for shipment to large seeds firms in the East. The country is peculiarly adapted for this industry, as the soil and climatic conditions are all that is required for the successful production of this commodity. Without a doubt Fairfield will in the near

CONCLUDED ON PAGE FORTY-FIVE

## MAYER'S SCHOOL SHOES WEAR LIKE IRON



HERE WE CARRY THE STOCK

HERE WE MAKE THE SHOES

ADDRESS DEP'T B FOR OUR BOOKLETS OF LADIES' AND MEN'S FINE SHOES

If you want a reliable line of Footwear, with which you can INCREASE your trade buy

### Mayer's Milwaukee Custom-Made Shoes

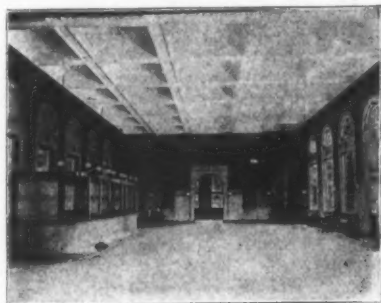
We make all grades and styles on good fitting lasts that are UP-TO-DATE. Our specialties are

### Men's and Ladies' Fine Shoes and Oxfords

but we also make an extremely good line of heavy and medium weight every-day shoes from Oil Grain, Kangaroo, Kip and Calf for the Farmer, Mechanic and Miner. Send for samples or write us and we will have our salesman call on you.

**F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO., Manufacturers, MILWAUKEE, WIS.**





INTERIOR OF NORTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT  
AT LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

## A Minnesotan in the Mountains

Impressions of a tourist while  
visiting the Wonderland  
of America

The impressions made upon the tourist visiting the sublime region of our Western mountain section are never forgotten. The grandeur, the sublimity, the awe-inspiring picture which nature presents to view are indelibly photographed upon the brain, and remains and strengthens our faith in the belief that in these United States are places and scenes nowhere eclipsed for natural beauty.

N. D. Barker, the editor of the Sauk Center (Minn.) Avalanche, has been entertaining his readers with a story of his journey through the West.

Livingston, Mont., says Mr. Barker, has an elegant depot, though not a large place, but this is the point where the Yellowstone park branch leaves the main line. The elevation here is 4,488 feet above the sea, and 1,373 higher than at Billings. We arrived here at 7:20 a. m., and I got off the train a few moments. Purer and more refreshing air I don't believe I ever breathed, and I stood there drinking it in, filling my lungs to the limit, with a satisfaction I shall never forget, but cannot describe. It was literally delicious.

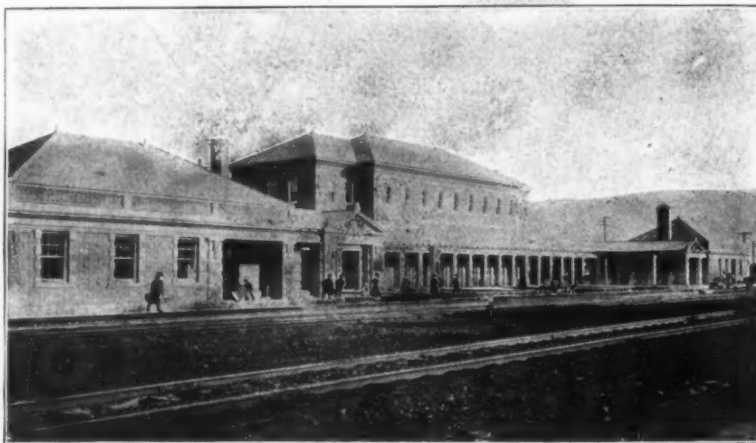
Down the street dashed a girl of fourteen or fifteen astride a broncho; rode up to a hitching post, threw the rein over it, and sprang lightly to the ground. She wore divided skirts, quite short, a belt and revolver, shirt waist and sombrero hat, while her hair hung loosely down her back. She excited considerable curiosity among our Southern friends on the train as did also a man who came aboard a few minutes later wearing a coonskin coat. My Missouri friend was pretty nearly paralyzed, as it was something he never saw before.

From Livingston could be seen the snow capped peaks to the southwest, and my Tennessee friend was pleased to get sight of the "Mountings." From here it took two engines to pull our train, and

the scenery that we encountered from here to Butte was magnificent.

Along near Bozeman we crossed the first divide or main ridge of the Rockies, and passed through the Bozeman tunnel, 3,652 feet long, and 5,565 feet above the sea. As we neared the main ridge the summit lost its blue hazy appearance,

twelve miles an hour. The track winds in and out, following the contour of the side hill, and finally we seemed to be going right up against the head of the deep canyon. Fallen trees in tangled masses, here and there showed where some mighty mountain storm had done its work, and huge masses of irregular and fantastic



THE NEW NORTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT, LIVINGSTON, MONTANA  
Erected at a cost of \$125,000 and one of the finest railroad stations in the West

and the dull gray rocks and scraggly cedars stood out in bold relief. Passing along the side of the slope, on our right the rocks towered high above us, while to our left was a picturesque valley, dotted here and there with a house and patch of green, then up, up among the rocks, the mighty engines laboring hard, the train moving not more than ten or

shaped gray rock were all about us. I could not help thinking what a triumph of man over nature it was that makes it possible for people to sit in palatial train and be drawn smoothly and quietly over the roughest places and through the formidable mountains, with never so much as a jar to indicate the ruggedness of the original wilderness.

*"Once worn, no other ever satisfies." That is the verdict of the thousands of people who wear*

## Gordon Hats and Caps

*"Guaranteed the best." Has won the reputation which has never been lost and will always be steadfastly maintained.*

## Buy at Wholesale Prices

and save 15 to 40 per cent on everything you use. It can be done. Over 375,000 wide-awake, careful buyers sent us their orders last month and got high-grade, honest merchandise—the kind it pays to buy—at a big saving over usual prices. They were the people who knew the value of a dollar saved. You, too, can do it. A FEW SPECIMEN VALUES are here shown, selected from our 1100-page catalogue which contains pictures and prices on 70,000 articles of everyday use.



### MORRIS CHAIR

Made of golden oak or in mahogany or weathered oak finish. Massive, heavy carved and well-finished frame; reversible cushions covered with imported figured velour plush; adjustable back. An exceedingly comfortable chair.

Retailers charge \$8.00 to \$10.00.  
Order No. R72. Our Price . . . \$4.50



### KITCHEN TABLE

A very handy time, space and labor saver; hardwood; top white and frame finished in the golden color. 2

drawers, 2 bins holding 50 lbs. of flour or sugar each, and 2 baking or meat boards. 26x46 in. Weight, 90 lbs. One of the greatest genuine bargains ever offered. Dealers ask \$4.50 to \$5.50.  
Order No. R491. Our Price . . . \$2.95



### LACE CURTAINS

Made in imitation of and looks like imported, and high-priced goods. Center has beautiful detached design, handsome ribbon and floral border, and edge woven to have

the effect of the real ruffle. 48 1/2 inches wide; 4 yards long. Exceptional value for the price.  
Order Number P122 . . . \$1.54

We have everything in all grades, from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made. Write for catalogue at once, enclosing 15 cents to help pay the postage.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.,** Michigan Ave., Madison, Chicago  
and Washington Streets, Chicago

## Long Stalk of a Hunter

Determined to Get the Biggest of Mountain Sheep

By F. W. Sheard

Game in the rocky fastnesses of the West affords the hunter plenty of excitement. The experience of F. W. Sheard of Tacoma is a bit of interesting adventure which shows the perils to be encountered by the hunter of big game.

"I have killed a great many mountain sheep," old Scotty MacDougal wrote from the Selkirks to a friend in Tacoma, "but this is the craftiest old ram I ever undertook to corral. I have followed him no less than 500 miles, from one range to another. He has left the band and gone off by himself; and always when I get sight of him he is out of range, standing across on some peak, looking at me.

"I have tried many long shots at him; have seen the snow fly, close to him, at times; but have never yet hit him. I have had to almost stand my old 40-90 Ballard on end to make it reach that far" (meaning he had to hold so high above the game).

Finally, after the old man had been after this sheep two or three months, he wrote again:

"Well, at last I've got the old Ellick! I've had a — of a time following him. I've grown twenty years older and my hair has turned white on the trail of the old Turk. How did I get him, you ask? Well, it was this way:

"I had been after him so long he seemed to have got disgusted with life—tired, poor and pretty well worn out; so he did not travel far when I jumped him, as formerly; but would sneak up among the highest peaks and glaciers and hide. So I was able to get closer to him. Still, I could get only a glimpse of him; then he would be out of sight again. The only time I could ever see him standing was when he was safe across some great canyon, out of range. Then, as long as I would stand

and look at him he would not move, but the minute I undertook to make a sneak or back track, so as to make a circle, he was off. Then, when I got over near where I had seen him, he would be back on some other peak, near where I started from, looking for me to come up where he had been.

"Well, I got gray-headed thinking how I could fool him. My partner hunted with me several days. Then he got disgusted and quit; for when two of us hunted, this old ram would keep right on the jump and would travel clear out of the country without stopping; never giving us a chance to make a sneak on him.

"Finally, one day, after I had traveled about twenty miles after him, always to see him just out of range, I was plumb worn out, and had about made up my mind to quit him. I was away up on a peak, sitting on a rock taking a smoke and looking at old Ellick. (I had named him Smart Ellick.) He was across on another peak, as usual, about 500 yards away, looking at me and taking a nip of grass or moss, once in awhile; but all the time keeping his weather eye on me.

"We had now got well acquainted and often entertained each other in this way. We had some nice social visits, at long range, but the ram was always very attentive. While I would rest and smoke he would eat brush. When I got ready to go, he was always ready.

"Well, as I said, I was lying on the rock smoking and watching old Ellick. I noticed that when I would make a move, even to take off my cap, he would notice it; and a thought struck me. 'Now, Ellick,' I said, 'I will just fool you once, for luck!' So I took out my hunting knife, cut a limb, made a cross piece and planted it on the rock. Then I took off my old

blouse and my fur cap and dressed up my scarecrow, keeping carefully behind it meanwhile.

"Then I rolled off the rock backward, out of sight, leaving old Ellick looking at my old cap and wondering. I suppose, what in the dickens I was doing. I went down the hog back, out of sight; got the wind in my favor, made a circuit, and came up within seventy-five yards of old Ellick, and for the first time found him where I had left him.

"I have killed bear as big as a covered wagon, and never was excited; but when I saw that old ram there, watching the old coat, I was plumb rattled. I could not have hit a buck Indian at ten yards. All I could do was to lie there, like a tenderfoot, all out of breath, with just my eyebrows showing above the rocks.

"I lay there what seemed to me three days, watching that old duck, with my heart thumping like a woman's. I wish you could have seen the old cuss. The expressions on his face were a curiosity. Sometimes he looked as if he were afraid. Then again he looked mad, and seemed to be frowning about something. Then he would get impatient. He wanted me to come on, I guess. Again he would take a good, long steady gaze, as if saying: 'What in the — is the matter with that tenderfoot? Has he gone to sleep? Or is that really he? He has not moved for two hours. He must be dead.'

"I was worse scared than a squaw. I was afraid to shoot, now that I had a chance, for fear I should miss him, and for the first time in my life I wished for one of those guns that has a reaction business, full of cartridges. I would not have cared if the thing did blow up so I killed my sheep.

CONCLUDED ON PAGE THIRTY-SEVEN

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

In, Around and About the Western Farmsteads

Onions are very beneficial to poultry and will often cure slight colds and cases of indigestion, if not already too thoroughly established. Onions should not be fed too liberally to laying hens, as there might be danger of tainting the eggs. A few onions cut up in the mash often are better than a large quantity fed at one time. With immature pullets and young males it does not make much difference, as they can be fed all they want without any injurious effect. There is no vegetable that has proved a better regulator and promoter of health in the flock with us than raw onions. We grow several bushels every year specially for the chickens, and anyone seeing them eat them would not doubt that they get solid enjoyment out of them, as well as better health. Anything in the line of green food which they will eat readily is a great aid in keeping the flock in the best possible condition during our long trying northern winters.

There seems to be a growing disposition to favor a bushel box for marketing the apple, especially our best variety, the Wealthy, but the commission men and apple buyers cling very tenaciously to the standard barrel, and it seems that it might be some time before the former would generally displace the barrel in the open market.

The more we study the question of growing swine under our conditions the more are we convinced that farmers should aim to grow on their own farms the hogs

### DID YOU EVER KNOW

That Improper Food Often Causes the Liquor Habit?

It's a great proposition to get rid of a taste for liquor by changing food.

"About three years ago," writes a man from Lowry City, Mo., "my appetite failed me and my food disagreed with me. I got weak and nervous and felt dull and entirely unfit for business; then, like a fool, I went to taking liquor to stimulate an appetite. For a time that seemed to help, and I congratulated myself on finding so simple a remedy. But, alas! I had to take more and more all the time, until I got so that I could not get along without the whisky and I was in a pitiable condition.

"I tried to quit, but that seemed impossible, as I needed nourishment and my stomach rejected food, and the more whisky I drank the worse I got. I kept fighting this battle for more than two years and almost gave up all hope.

"I noticed an advertisement of Grape-Nuts in the paper and concluded to try it. I found I could eat Grape-Nuts with a relish and it was the first food that I found nourished me in a long time. Soon my stomach trouble stopped, my appetite increased, the craving thirst relaxed, until all desire for drink was gone. I have used Grape-Nuts constantly for over a year and I am now strong and robust; entirely cured from drink and able to work hard every day. My gratitude for Grape-Nuts is unspeakable, as it has saved my life and reputation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

which they fatten. When they are brought in from outside and have to be shipped through centers where infection from cholera is found and especially in cars about which germs of cholera may lurk, the danger is very great that the dread disease will in one way or another go along with the swine. While growing swine upon one's own farm will not, of course, furnish an absolute guarantee against the disease, it is certainly a safeguard.

At the annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, recently held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a strong resolution was adopted indorsing the bill now pending in Congress which provides for a Federal quarantine law with uniform regulations for inspection and transportation of nursery products in interstate and foreign commerce.

Some of the citizens of Benton Harbor, Mich., are proposing a public milk plant, like those that are so successfully run in some of the English cities. They would run the bottling establishment in connection with the city water works, and would supply both Benton Harbor and St. Joseph with pure milk. Friends of the movement estimate the annual profits to the city at \$20,000.

Apiarists sometimes purchase queen bees of choice varieties at a cost of \$25 each. There is at least one queen bee in the United States valued at \$200. Yet the life of the average queen bee does not exceed four years. It requires about 20,000 bees to make a pound of honey a day. Honey comes from very many different flowers and plants. It is obtained from white and red clover, sunflower, buckwheat, fruit blossoms, basswood blossoms, dandelion, goldenrod and even blossoms of the turnip. In the West alfalfa is found to be a great honey producer. The cactus of the West is also a honey-producing plant.

Among the tendencies of the times none are more gratifying than those that are gradually making rural life less objectionable to the best elements of our society. The tide of rural exodus to the city shows some signs of turning. Those who have been leaving the old farms have more and more disposition to turn back. The rush of rural communities cityward is being stayed and the country districts show more and more marked signs of being rescued from desertion. Certainly no more hopeful indication were possible. City life stands, on the whole, for mental, moral and physical deterioration.

There is an important element that seems to indicate that the price of meat will continue to be higher for a long time—there is a falling off in the production of cattle. In the United States, on January 1, 1900, the oxen and other cattle numbered 27,610,054. At a corresponding time, four years earlier, the oxen and other cattle numbered 32,084,409. There is a fall-

## Say—"Send Help"

And I'll Send It.

No money is wanted—just a postal. Tell me the book you need.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Don't think I can't cure because others have failed. I have a way that no other man knows. Let the remedy itself convince you.

At least you know this:—If I failed very often the offer would ruin me. No sick one need pay, if he cannot pay gladly; yet 39 out of each 40 pay.

If you need help, don't wrong yourself by waiting. My way is almost sure. It will certainly cure any case that is curable.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want; and address Dr. Shoop, Box 459, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,  
Book No. 2 on the Heart,  
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys,  
Book No. 4 for Women,  
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed),  
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

ing off of something like four and one-half per cent. during a period when the population increased something like ten per cent. Here are conditions which were not brought into existence by the beef trust, nor yet by the predecessors of the beef trust.

Butter fat is one of the most important food products in the world. For most systems butter fat is more easily digested than are other fats. Taking the butter fat out of milk is supposed to decrease its digestibility. The globules of fat seem to play an important part in facilitating the digestion of all the foods in the stomachs of young animals, for the milk of all mammals contains fat.

The following are chief among the uses of Angora goats: 1. Their best and highest use consists in the aid they render in cleaning brush land, but they also render valuable service in destroying various forms of weed life, when they have the opportunity. 2. They furnish mohair, which is extensively manufactured into various articles of domestic use. 3. The skins may be tanned with the hair on for rugs, for children's furs, for mats and various ornaments to suit the taste, or they may be sold to make certain kinds of leather. And 4. They furnish meat which some prefer to mutton, as it has a taste which some think resembles venison. There can be no question as to the purity of the meat, owing to the cleanliness of the food which the goat eats, but it is probably a little coarse in texture, as compared with mutton of the finest quality. It is probable that a the hope for great increase in the latter industry in that state is not strong. We fear that South Carolina is not the only state in which men are found who cherish a higher regard for a dog than for a sheep. We fear that it would be possible to find some of this class within the halls of our own legislature and that of other states.



## THE LETTER BOX

The editor invites readers to use this department freely. We are especially desirous of hearing from our readers in the West, with descriptions of their farms, ranches or occupations; how they happened to go West; how they have prospered. PRIZES for the three most interesting letters received each month, we offer a year's subscription each. Address VICTOR H. SWALLEY, The Northwest Magazine, St. Paul, Minn.

### A DESIRABLE LOCALITY

To the Editor of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE:

Firstly, we have a healthier climate than any other State in the Union. The writer has seen many leave here for different parts of the United States with a view of finding a better climate. They come back and testify to that effect.

We have as fertile soil as can be found under the sun. The deeper it is plowed the more fertile, which makes this soil unexhaustible. Owing to the adaptability of this soil to the use of improved machinery, one man can tend two acres here to one in eastern States, which in this limited space cannot be fully explained.

Nebraska has the best supply of pure water that can be found. A well can be sunk anywhere, costing from ten to thirty dollars, and a wind-mill can pump it to any place on the farm.

Yield of corn per acre ranges from thirty to eighty bushels; oats forty to one hundred; winter wheat twenty to fifty; clover, timothy and alfalfa thrive well. Alfalfa is cut three times a season.

Parties well-posted already know that the State of Nebraska is ahead on the record of fine cattle and as yet is but in its infancy in this line.

Nebraska has the advantage of Illinois in the market. Omaha, although in its infancy, is a worthy rival of Chicago in the markets, both in cattle and agricultural products, and the South and the still farther West have very recently become part of our market.

We have as good railroad facilities as can be found anywhere, of which fact one

will be convinced as soon as he arrives at the B. & M. depot at Omaha. No effort has been spared nor will be spared by the different railroad companies to still better the transportation advantages.

Land can be bought or leased here very reasonably at present, but is advancing rapidly and in a few years the opportunities now extended by fair Nebraska to an enterprising young man will be but things of the past.

J. A. NORIN.  
Goehner, Seward Co., East Central Neb.

### A LITTLE GIRL'S IDEA OF THE FAMOUS "DESERT"

To the Editor of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE:

Let me tell you how successful stockmen are in Western Nebraska.

My father came to this State seven years ago. He was very poor then, but you can't say that about him now. He had only about six head of young cattle and a few head of horses. Now he has a big herd of cattle. I don't know the exact number, but it is a great many, and during that seven years he hasn't worked a bit hard. All he has done is to raise millet and corn-fodder for feed.

Just think of the seven years' hard work people in the eastern States have had to put in, and then, besides, I don't expect they have so much to show for it. Here my father has his cattle and during that time he has had besides a good living out of them. He milked the cows and sent the milk to the creamery, which made him a good living each month and some besides, not saying anything about the steers he has sold each year. I call that a pretty easy way of making a living, and I hope that people of the eastern States, if they read my letter, will profit by it, and come to Nebraska and get a start in cattle.

The first thing they have to do is to put them down a good well and make a reservoir and irrigate a garden and potato patch and raise small fruit, if they like, and turn their milk into the creamery and have a good living. What more do people want?

My father has a good well and he raises the nicest garden I ever saw every year, and he also has a big strawberry patch and other small fruit which he irrigates from his reservoir.

A good thing about Nebraska is these creameries. The stockmen realize cash money every month from the milk from their cows.

Of course, Western Nebraska is not a very good farming country, though Eastern Nebraska is. But for stock raising Western Nebraska can't be beat. Another man came to this country poor, and last fall he sold \$6,000 worth of steers, besides 300 head he had left. That's not so very bad. Come West, Eastern people, and see how much easier it is to make a living in Nebraska than the East. There is good range for stock in summer and lots of good hay for winter. All you have to do is to cut it and it is yours. I could tell you of a great many more people that have profited by coming to this country, but will not take the time.

EDITH CHAMBERS.  
Venango, Perkins Co., Southwest Neb.

## I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

An honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany, which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times. I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be dragged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 459, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

### HOPES TO SEE NEBRASKA SETTLE UP

To the Editor of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE:

About twenty years ago my father came to Nebraska from Michigan and took up school land.

First of all, he had to break the sod, then he had the crops to put in. He did not have any money to speak of, but he persevered. He lived in a sod house. Our tenant lives in it to this day.

After a while came the piano, and all the rest of the "good things."

I think that Nebraska has some of the best schools in the United States.

Of course any country has its drawbacks, but Nebraska has about as few as any. For I have lived in the eastern part of the United States and also the western part, and I can tell.

If a man comes into this country and takes up a homestead, all he needs is a span of mules, a plow, a lister, a harrow and a wagon.

His house costs him practically nothing, except work, and real often where there are four or five men they take up claims and work together, and build their sod houses in two or three days.

Some folks may not believe this, but I know a little about what I am saying, if I am only twelve years old.

Nebraska has no poor roads, and one of the principal features is its good roads. It is not the "Wild and Woolly" West that thousands think it is.

There is good water nearly everywhere, and Nebraska people show more hospitality toward strangers than any State east does.

Some folks seem to think that the substance of Nebraska is the whooping cowboy on the bucking broncho. But it is go

### IT PAYS

#### To Know Facts About Coffee

When man takes properly selected food and drink, Nature will most always assert herself and rebuild the structure properly.


"From my earliest remembrance I was a confirmed coffee drinker," writes a gentleman from Marshallville, Ga., "taking two cups at nearly every meal. While at college I became very nervous, dyspeptic, irritable, and unfit for study, and attributed it largely to coffee, but did not stop its use.

"When I was married I found my wife was troubled the same way, and we decided to try Postum Food Coffee. My wife made the Postum according to directions and we found it superb. We used it exclusively for the morning beverage, and the taste of ordinary coffee became distasteful to both of us.

"We have found a distinct gain in health. Any amount of Postum does not cause a feeling of either dyspepsia or nervousness, while the return to coffee even for one meal has disastrous effects upon my nerves. My dyspepsia has entirely left me, and both my wife and self are well and strong and feel that it is all due to the Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is easy to replace coffee with Postum which has, when properly made, a rich flavor and the color of coffee, with none of its injurious after-effects.

**GOOD BOARD**



**THE SIGN OF THE "PERFECT FOOD"**  
**Malta-Vita**

Wheat and malt combined  
"THE PERFECT FOOD"

**For BRAIN and MUSCLE**  
**WHEAT** Rich in phosphates for the brain, Nitrates for the muscle, Carbonates for heat.

**MALT** The life of grain, Nature's tonic, Digestive invigorator.

MALTA-VITA is thoroughly cooked, ready to eat.

**Delicious in Winter with Warm Milk or Cream**

The ideal food for young or old, sick or well.

LARGE PACKAGES AT YOUR GROCERS

**MALTA-VITA PURE FOOD CO.**  
Battle Creek, Mich. Toronto, Canada

fishing, work, ride a bronk, go to the various meetings and a whole lot of other things for the people, old and young.

Eastern people seem to be afraid that somebody will injure their feelings if they come West, but they need not.

In the eastern countries people go by the high, middle and low classes, but here it is practically all one class.

Well, hoping to see Nebraska settle up and also that nobody will be offended at my letter, I will close.

CRAWFORD DELANO.

Lee Park, Custer Co., Western Neb.

**WHAT WAS DONE FOR A POOR MAN**  
To the Editor of THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE:

I arrived at Omaha direct from Sweden in the month of May, 1868. I was then twenty-five years of age and had a sick wife and was without money. I stayed in Omaha one year and worked on anything

**SHIP YOUR**

**Furs, Hides,**

**Pelts, Wool**

TO

**McMillan Fur & Wool Co.**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Write for Circular.

I could get to do. In 1869 I homesteaded eighty acres of government land in Saunders county, moved onto it, built a sod house, left my wife on the land and went out to work on the B. and M. R. R., then under construction.

I earned money enough to buy a yoke of oxen, and commenced to break up the land. In 1870 I made some money out of each crop raised, and in 1873 I bought 160 acres of the U. P. R. R. at ten dollars an acre on ten years' time. I paid it all up in six years.

In 1885 I bought 160 acres improved land and paid \$5,000 cash for it. In 1890 I bought another 160 acres improved land and paid \$6,000 cash for it. I am now owner of 560 acres of land valued at fifty dollars an acre. I have a residence that cost \$2,000, large barn, granary and all necessary outhouses, and two houses for renters to live in. I have a nice herd of Hereford cattle and all kinds of improved farm machinery to run a large farm with, all free of incumbrance. I have \$6,000 of money out on interest and a good bank account to draw on when I want to go on a picnic with my family. I have a family of six children, two boys and four girls, all well educated. My oldest son is a practicing physician of Omaha. My youngest is farming in partnership with me. My oldest daughter is a school teacher, a graduate of Wesleyan University of University Place, Nebraska.

I believe Nebraska is the poor man's home. The land easy to farm. I never had a total failure of crops in these thirty-three years. We have had a few short crops, but not so much as some of the eastern States. I advise the young men of the eastern States to come to Nebraska and grow rich and happy instead of renting worn out land in the East.

Memphis, Neb.

PETER THULIN.

#### A BROAD ARGUMENT

The Honorable Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, whom President Roosevelt selected as recorder of the Commission to adjudicate the issues of the coal strike, enjoys an enviable reputation, not only as a statistician, but as a man who invariably investigates both sides of a question before reaching an opinion.

A story is told in Washington which well illustrates his impartial habit of mind. A politician, it is said, once asked Mr. Wright if he did not think there was much to be said in favor of a certain measure which he opposed.

Mr. Wright replied that there usually is a good deal to be said on both sides of every question. "Let me illustrate by a little story," he continued. "The president of a small Western railway once wrote to the president of one of the large Eastern systems inclosing an annual pass over his little road and begging an exchange of courtesy.

"The small Western railroad in question boasts of a total trackage, including sidings and terminals, of less than thirty miles.

"In reply to its president's request for a pass over the big Eastern line, the president of the latter wrote that he regretted his inability to grant free transportation over 3,000 miles of railway in exchange for an annual pass over a road whose total length did not exceed the distance a man could walk in a day.

"I will admit," retorted the unabashed Western president, "that my road is not so long as yours, but I would call your attention to the fact that it is just as broad."

## The Story of a GOLD MINE

By LEE S. OVITT

ON THE SAFE SIDE

"THAT LITTLE  
STUMBLING BLOCK--IF"

A GOOD prospect is one thing. But if you can put your money into the stock of a good mine (The Golconda Consolidated Gold Mines Co.) there will be no "if" about the dividend question.

The Golconda will resume the payment of quarterly dividends March 1, 1903.

That is a positive statement. There is no dodging the issue, it is not contingent on whether the vein of ore is there, or of how great it is in extent—all of those questions were settled years ago.

One great fortune has been made from the Golconda already by former owners.

But so great a body of rich ore deserves a greater equipment—(all told in detail in the "Golconda Book"—send for it)—and the present stock sales are to provide money for that purpose.

Then watch the Golconda.

Send for my book "The Earning Power of Money."

In buying stock make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to LEE S. OVITT, Fiscal Agent.

## LEE S. OVITT

Fiscal Agent

Main Office, Merrill Bldg.,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

New York Office, Stewart Building,  
Broadway and Chambers St.  
Boston Office, Board of Trade Bldg.  
St. Louis Office, Odd Fellows Bldg.  
Pittsburg Office, Penn Building  
Write to me at the nearest one or call if more convenient.

Continued on page 38.

## Uncle Sam says it's all right

Uncle Sam, in the person of ten of his government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY and AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal purposes. That's why it is preferred for other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

**Direct from our distillery to YOU**

**Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!**

# HAYNER WHISKEY

**PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE**

**4 FULL QUARTS \$3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID**

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, send it back at our expense, and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. If you don't want four quarts yourself, get a friend to join you. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for \$16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

**THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY**

ST. PAUL, MINN.

DAYTON, OHIO

ST. LOUIS, MO.

34

DISTILLERY, TROY, O.

ESTABLISHED 1866



## THE WEAR OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES DEPENDS UPON THE RUBBER IN THEM.

There is absolutely no wear in any of the other ingredients of which they are composed. Every time the quality of Rubber Boots and Shoes is reduced 10 per cent., the durability is reduced over 20 per cent. because there is only one way to cheapen them, and that is to leave out Rubber and put in its place other things that have no wearing quality whatever. This cheapening process has been steadily going on for the past 40 years.

## THE BUCKSKIN BRAND

**OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES**

are made of real rubber—and one pair of them will outwear two pairs of the standard first grades now on the market. Try a pair and be convinced. Made in Duck Boots, Duck rolled edge Overs for Socks, and Felt Boots and in Arctics and light rubber shoes.

Insist on getting the BUCKSKIN BRAND. None genuine without the word BUCKSKIN on the top front of the legs of the boots and the bottoms of the shoes.

If your dealer does not keep them write us and we will see that you get them either through some dealer in your town or from us direct. We will also send you a very interesting pamphlet profusely illustrated, which describes the making of Rubber Boots and Shoes from the gathering of the rubber to the finished goods.

**MONARCH RUBBER CO.,**

Bittner St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**NOT MADE BY A TRUST.**



An actual test of a 2-inch strip cut from the sole of the Buckskin Boot. Note the elasticity and strength. Only the best Rubber will stand a test like this. Weight of boy and swing 110 lbs.

## LONG STALK OF A HUNTER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THIRTY-THREE

"Well, I finally got my second wind. The old Turk was getting uneasy, as though he had about made up his mind it was not I over there. I slid the old crowbar quietly, inch by inch, up over the rock, and put the stock in the middle of my breast. I was lying flat on my belly, and could not move my shoulder or raise above two rocks I was wedged into. It was an awkward position to shoot in, but I dare not move. I got the sights lined up on his right shoulder, and before I pulled I looked several times to be sure I was right. Then I let her go.

"When that old crowbar went off she almost made a consumptive out of me by crushing my chest. I was so wedged in, that for a minute or two I could not get up, nor see anything; but when I finally pulled myself out, old Ellick was there all right. He was kind of pushing around, but was hit in the right place and did not need any more.

"I went up to him and said: 'Well, old pard; you took me for a tenderfoot, did you? And you got left. I put up a cold deck on you. I know, and played you a crooked game, but I can't climb over these hills all winter for nothing. I have got to have a grub stake, and Sheard is offering a big price for horns like yours.'

"I tried to excuse myself for playing such a dirty, mean trick on the old cuss, but it was no use. I felt as if I had slipped up and shot a squaw in the back. When I looked him in the face, as he lay there with his big eyes staring at me, he seemed to say: 'Old pard, I never thought you would take a mean advantage of me like that.'

"And I tell you now, I felt worse than a horse thief. I would have given a whole lot if I could have had that shot back. It seemed as if I had killed an old partner of mine for his money. I have killed lots of buck Indians and never cared about them, but am superstitious and should be afraid to use the money this head would bring after all; so I shall not sell it, unless I get broke and need money bad."

Four years later, the article concludes, this man was killed in a snowslide, and Mr. Sheard bought the head from his partner. The horns measured eighteen and one-half inches in circumference and fifty-two and one-half inches in length, around the outside of the curve.

## TWO WESTERN LUMINARIES

Colonel James Hamilton Lewis is regarded as the most polite man in the West. Whenever he meets an acquaintance, however humble that person may be, the Colonel lifts his hat. His memory for names and faces has been with him a large element in personal popularity. In this connection an excellent story is told at his expense.

A newspaper man once had occasion to interview him, but saw him only a moment. They had never met before, and they did not meet again until more than a year had passed. On this second meeting the newspaper man was writing a telegram in a district office. Colonel Lewis had been speaking to the operator and, turning, saluted the journalist, calling him by name. When the Colonel had gone out the gratified correspondent said to the operator, "That was a marvelous exhibition of memory for Lewis to know my name."

"I can't see it that way," said the operator; "Colonel Lewis asked me your name half a minute before he spoke to you."

At the Hotel Spokane, in the city of that name, Colonel Lewis for several months



# The Story of a

## GOLD MINE

By LEE S. OVITT

### LOOKING IT UP

"Be Sure You're RIGHT,  
THEN GO AHEAD"

FOR ALL of my advertisements regarding the stock of the Golconda Consolidated Gold Mines Co. that is being offered to investors at this time, I make use of one word very frequently; that word is *investigate*.

I am fully alive to the fact that this is not the only good mining stock that is being offered, but feel that I can prove it to be *the best of the good ones*.

The Golconda Book that I send out to those who write in for particulars tells the whole story of the Golconda Mine from its discovery down to the present time.

And it shows *actual photographs* of the property, mill inside and out, ore bodies, water power, etc., etc., so that one may see that this is a *great mine today*.

The aim of its owners is to make it a *Greater Golconda*.

Send for my book "The Earning Power of Money."

In buying stock make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to **LEE S. OVITT** Fiscal Agent.

## LEE S. OVITT

Fiscal Agent

Main Office, Merrill Bldg.  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

New York Office, Stewart Building,  
Broadway and Chambers St.  
Boston Office, Board of Trade Bldg.  
St. Louis Office, Odd Fellows Bldg.  
Pittsburg Office, Penn Building  
Write to me at the nearest one or  
call if more convenient.

Continued on page 40.

had been patronizing the bootblack of the house. Upon nearing the stand the ever-polite Colonel would take off his hat to the bootblack before seating himself, but with the absent-mindedness of genius he was in the habit of walking away without paying for his shine. After a few months of this sort of thing the bootblack ventured to speak to the hotel proprietor. He was told that he must collect his own bills. He thereupon wrote to the Colonel at Seattle a letter which concluded as follows:

"Like you, I try to make the world brighter, but I think, like you, I should be paid for it."

Colonel Lewis was delighted, and in reply, said:

"I herewith inclose a check for twenty dollars which will, I think, cover my indebtedness. Please accept also my gratitude for your courteous patience, and know that I shall henceforth admire the brilliancy of your wit as much as I do the lustre of your shines."

### SAILOR AND THE MULE

Joseph P. Goodhue, local agent for the Northern Pacific Express Company, is without doubt the oldest express man on the active list on the Pacific Coast. He carried express in Oregon as early as 1855 and made his first trip as an express messenger into Fort Walla Walla in February, 1860.

He helped to make history as did those other pioneers who gathered at the recent reunion.

Mr. Goodhue was a sailor in his youth and left his old home in Massachusetts just fifty years ago the 26th of September, coming West by way of Cape Horn. A peculiar coincidence, says Mr. Goodhue, is the fact that half a century after he left the old homestead his granddaughter went to the old home to reside. The old expressman tells an amusing story of his initial trip as an express messenger.

"I was employed," he said, "to carry express and mail from Portland to Corvallis and along the Rogue River Valley. I was a sailor and knew comparatively nothing about a horse. They asked me if I could ride, and I said I believed so as I had set a main royal yard in a gale. So they gave me an old mule and a big pair of Mexican spurs. I called them stern wheelers."

Everything was peaceful until the travelers reached a cross roads. Goodhue's destination lay to the left, but the mule wanted to go to the right. The spurs were used and the fun began.

"The beast ran into the timber and came down stiff legged," continued Mr. Goodhue, "and from the way the mule behaved I thought I had injured it. I ventured to lean forward to look at my animal, and in an instant I was sprawling to the ground. The mule galloped away.

"I saw a tall, lank Missourian coming up the road and yelled to him to stop my steed. He did so, and when I reached him and remarked, 'He doesn't seem to be hurt much,' the fellow relieved himself of a good old Missouri chuckle and informed me that he reckoned the creature wa'n't hurt much. Then he told me the mule had been trying to get me off.

"Well, just help me aboard," I said; but he did not understand me, and I had to explain that I wanted on the mule's back and not a piece of lumber. After I got nicely settled on Mr. Mule I sent my spurs into the brute's sides, the blood spurted and away he dashed, but I stuck to him like grim death and finished the journey."

## THE "1900" FAMILY WASHER FREE

Greatest Invention of the Age—Labor and Expense of Washing Clothes Cut in Two

No More Stooping, Rubbing or Boiling of Clothes—Every Household Needs One



## THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER

will be sent absolutely free to anyone answering this advertisement, without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on 30 days trial. The 1900 Ball-Bearing Washer is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. Entirely new principle. It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks or complicated machinery. It revolves on bicycle ball-bearings, making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required, a child can operate it.

No more stooping, rubbing, boiling of clothes. Hot water and soap all that is needed. It will wash large quantities of clothes (no matter how soiled) perfectly clean in 6 minutes. Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics.

### 15 MACHINEFULS IN 4 HOURS

CHICAGO, July 13, 1900.

Last week I started to wash with your 1900 Ball Bearing Washer. A neighbor saw me wash my little boys' waists (which were terribly dirty) and we were both surprised to see there was not a spot left. On Monday we did a big wash of 15 machinefuls and the work was done in 4 hours. It is the best machine I ever saw (and I have tried many). It works so easy that my little boy can run it.—MRS. A. H. CENTNER, 636 Diversey Boulevard.

### WASHING EASY AT 81 YEARS OLD

WHEELER, S. Dak., Aug. 30, '90.

I am more than pleased with the 1900 washer. Last week my mother, an old lady 81 years, helped me do my washing. She sat on a chair and did a large 2 weeks' wash with ease, and as she said, without even perspiring and it was 90 in the shade.—MRS. B. F. REYNOLDS.

### NO LONGER PREJUDICED

NORTH HUDSON, Wis., Jan. 27, 1901.  
Enclosed please find P. O. order. My wife is very much pleased with the washer. This speaks volumes for it, owing to her being prejudiced against all washers. All who have seen it think it the best and easiest washing machine they have ever seen.—C. WILLIAMS.  
Write at once for catalogue and full particulars

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## SEA OTTER HUNTING

The sea otter hunting of North Beach, Chehalis County, Wash., while hardly of sufficient importance to rank as one of the "industries" of the County, is, after all, an interesting subject on account of its singularity.

There are in all about fifteen white men, from the mouth of Grays Harbor northward, who are sea otter hunters. On the low beach, from Damon's Point to the Chehalis River, these hunters use derricks as lookout stations to watch for the approach of the otter. The derricks are large tripods held together with braces, and stand about twenty-five feet high. At the top of the tripod a small box or house is constructed to conceal the hunter and protect him from the wind. In this box the hunter takes up his station with field glass and rifle and watches the sea. Often for days and months he does not see even a trace of an otter, and a whole year may elapse before he gets a shot at one.

Two or three shots in the course of a year is good average luck for the otter hunter, and even then he does not always get his otter. He is obliged to shoot at a very long range, and it is not so easy to hit an otter moving in the surf a thousand feet away. One otter hunter, who has a derrick off Damon's Point, has spent three years at it, and has not yet marketed a single otter skin. During that time he has had two shots, but failed to bring in his game.

When the otter is shot in the surf the hunter depends on the action of the tide to throw up the animal on the dry sand. It is sometimes several days or a week after the otter is killed before the dead body is washed ashore.

One would think that the uncertainty of the rightful owner's getting the otter would be very great, after such a long delay between the shooting and the recovery. This is not the case, and that it is not is due to the fact that otters are not shot every day. When a hunter succeeds in killing an otter the fact is soon noised up and down the coast, so that all the hunters and others know it. When the body is found later, there is no dispute

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When we first greeted you in these columns we said that

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offered the best opportunities for investment in the west. Those who bought early can sell at much advanced prices now, besides the large returns in crops they have received. We said, "Those who succeed best in life are the ones that grasp the situation at the proper moment." Those who took our advice have done well. We have had large crops; wheat has made from 35 to 55 bushels to the acre. Many farms have produced as much this year as the owners asked for them last spring. Alfalfa has been cut three and four times this season, making from four to six tons to the acre. This fall is identical with last and thousands of acres are again being sown to wheat and promises another big crop. Lands are bound to advance rapidly, for when they yield from 50 to 100 per cent in one season of their price they are bound to advance. Our lands range in price from \$8.00 to \$40.00, owing to the location, improvements, etc., etc. We expect the same lands to sell at double the price now asked within the next twelve months. Come and investigate at once.

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air. She had a stump tail, with nary a feather in it to wave.

"In coming to a point she was always right as to distance in point, but her nose was a little too wide for concentration and your birds sometimes get up so far to the right or left as to make you do your work pert and lively. For a crack shot she was a bird of a dog. She had only one fault—would eat every blessed bird you downed; seemed to think she was entitled to the game, while you came in for the fun of shooting. I once killed twenty-seven fat quail over her and got not even a bunch of feathers to take home."

A dead silence shut out the noise of the passing street cars.

### ONE ON THE MOOSE

Senator Manderson's Story at Banquet to General Porter.

At the dinner party given in honor of General Horace Porter by the New York Republican club, Senator Manderson created the main diversion by telling the following story:

"There was once a Connecticut farmer who went up into Maine and captured a young bull moose. When he got it home he instinctively sought to make it a source of revenue. He built a fence and put a tent over it and hung out a sign explaining the rarity of the animal and advertising 'single admissions, 10 cents; families, 25.' There came along a long, lean, lanky hill farmer, with a woman and twelve children behind him, and offered a quarter at the door.

"'Looky here,' said the showman. 'Wait a bit. Is this all one family? Are these all yours?'

"'They be,' said the lanky one. 'This be my wife, my only wife, and these be my children, all twelve of them.'

"The showman handed back the quarter. "'Pass in, my friend,' he said earnestly, 'pass in. It is far more important that the bull moose should see you than that you should see the bull moose!'

"Now," concluded the senator, "it strikes me as far more important that this club should be entertained by General Porter than that General Porter should be entertained by this club."

### SNOW-WHITE DEER KILLED IN CALIFORNIA

One of the most unique specimens of the deer kind ever bagged in this country has just fallen prey to the hunter in the woods or Cow Canyon creek, near Grant's pass, in California. The animal is snow white and has pink eyes, and so far as is known, is the only one of the kind ever taken.

The deer was killed by G. W. Donnell, who says that it was with two ordinary deer when shot. In size, form and all other points save color, it is identical with the ordinary kind.

There has been a tradition among the Indians of such a deer, but it was considered purely a myth till Mr. Donnell settled the question otherwise. The Indians say that the deer contained the spirit of a beautiful maiden, a daughter of a recent chief of the tribe. The story connected with the superstition is a peculiar one.

Many years ago the Franciscan Fathers built a little mission chapel in that part of the country adjacent to Cow Canyon. After the death of the priest who first took the charge, there came a young and handsome priest to minister to the parishioners, all of whom were Indians. The priest was much taken with the beautiful daughter of the chief and made much of her. In turn she became very fond of the priest

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and became his assistant and constant companion. Before either realized the trend of their affections they were deeply in love with each other. When the disclosure came they were aghast for they realized the sacred nature of the vows of celibacy which bound the priest and they knew that their love was hopeless.

In the agony of their despair, the maiden rushed from the presence of the priest and fled into the mountains. That afternoon there came a severe snowstorm and the priest, learning that the maid was missing and that she had been seen going into the mountains, started after her to try to effect a rescue. Neither of them was ever seen again. The Indians believe that the Great Spirit, out of pity for them for their great love for each other, changed them to deer that they might pass the remainder of their lives together. The deer which was said to embody the spirit of the maid was described as being pure white while her mate was a particularly large and handsome animal of the ordinary species. Both these deer were held sacred by them and they refused to molest them. The killing of the white deer has been kept a secret from the Indians as they would be very angry if they learned of the circumstances.

### PROGRESSIVE CITY OF LARIMORE, NORTH DAKOTA

Twenty years ago a bleak, raw prairie occupied the site now occupied by the progressive little City of Larimore, North Dakota. With the advent of the railroad and the development of the agricultural section, Larimore has kept pace, and while not ranking in point of population with some other North Dakota cities, yet she commands respect and attention for many things she has accomplished, and one must bow in acceptance to the possibilities which Larimore will advance in the near future. Situated in the midst of a rich farming country, with excellent transportation facilities, Larimore is assured of continued growth and prosperity.

In 1881 the Great Northern Railway builded to the point, now Larimore, then unbroken prairie. November 22nd of that year witnessed the completion of the railroad and the founding of the present city of Larimore, a settlement of thirty people being formed. A steady growth, commensurate with the development of the surrounding country, has brought the population up to over 1,500, who have builded a city they may well feel proud of.

The people who dwell in Larimore have thrift and energy, her business men are progressive and public spirited, realizing the importance of their city as a gateway for the products of the region farther north. Content to await the reward the future development will bring, Larimore has never been cursed with a "boom" period. It was the conservative judgment of her citizens which saved her from a fate which has befallen many a "boom" city—years of hardship and sacrifice to regain confidence and lost position.

Larimore is especially favored in having exceptional transportation facilities, besides being the divisional point of the main line of the Great Northern Railway which maintains over ten miles of yard track, a large roundhouse, etc. A branch of this same road extends from Breckenridge, Minnesota, to Hannah, North Dakota, ninety-six miles to the north. Thus an outlet in all directions is afforded and Larimore's prestige as a market made secure.

There are other things which go to make up the desirable residential advantages of

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a city. They are pure water and a healthful climate. In both Larimore is favored. Her water supply is inexhaustible and of the best, a recent analysis proving the water to be comparatively free from organic matter. Climatic conditions are good; the dry, pure air giving one an invigorating feeling that is extremely refreshing.

Although a young city, Larimore may well feel proud of her many splendid, substantial business buildings; her fine residences; her schools, than which no better are found in the State, a diploma won in the High School of Larimore rendering the pupil fit to enter either the University of North Dakota or of Minnesota.

The maintenance of a trained fire department, a splendid system of telephonic communication, a good municipal government all speak of the enterprise and far-sightedness of her people.

Being in an agricultural section, Larimore's business interests are confined at present to those lines which cater directly to that class of industry. Every line of merchandise is found in Larimore, in well stocked, well equipped, modern stores. Mills and elevators to care for the grain; banks and newspapers; good hotels and places of amusement; all these contribute to the general prosperity.

Since the bonanza farmer is becoming a thing of the past, and the immense acreage is being cut up into smaller farms, Larimore is beginning to make rapid strides. With the settlement of the rich agricultural section surrounding the city will come the growth and the wealth which is due to those who have labored for Larimore's upbuilding.

#### DAIRYING IN NEBRASKA

One of our best authorities on the subject has made the broad statement that no country ever reaches the maximum of its development until its farmers engage extensively in dairying. The further one looks up the records of our oldest, most successful and wealthy agricultural sections, the more firmly will be convinced that the statement is correct.

In this particular, Nature has certainly favored Nebraska, for, if its agricultural possibilities be estimated by its adaptability to dairy farming, even the most skeptical observer must admit that when this industry is fully developed it will be one of the greatest of agricultural states.

To some this may seem like a strong assertion, but when we take into consideration the size and location of the state, and the fact that there is no portion of this immense territory where dairying cannot be profitably conducted, it will be readily understood that the truth has not been overdrawn.

The extreme width of the state, from north to south, is 208 miles, and its length, from east to west, is within a fraction of 413 miles. In area the state approximates 75,995 square miles, or nearly 48,636,800 acres. Taking Ohio, which has an area of 39,964 square miles, as an example of Eastern states, it is seen that Nebraska contains almost twice as much territory.

The area of Nebraska is 12,359 square miles larger than all the New England states combined. It contains 20,000 more square miles than Iowa. England and Wales combined are smaller than Nebraska by 17,000 square miles. In extent of territory Nebraska is an empire, and yet few other states have so little waste land.

The dairying industry is yet in its infancy in the state, but the natural conditions are so favorable for the production of high-grade butter that Nebraska is bound to take front rank as one of the leading butter-producing states.

It will be admitted by anyone who will take the trouble to investigate that the climate of the state is peculiarly conducive to a high degree of health in our domestic animals, that the food supply is ample, and the water as pure as any in the world.

Few, if any, other states can boast of sweeter, more nutritious or more abundant in Nebraska.

Other important advantages are the absence of the fly and mosquito pest, the grasses; nor is the grain grown in any other state of a better quality than that uniformly cool nights and the excellent market for dairy products everywhere.

In the past, under old creamery methods, the greater part of the dairy business of Nebraska has been confined to the central and eastern parts of the state. The farms here were smaller and the country more thickly settled, streams numerous, the country more or less wooded, and the natural conditions so nearly approaching the ideal that dairy farming could hardly fail to be profitable.

In the great grazing districts of Western Nebraska but little dairying has been done until recently. This may have been due to the fact that the farmers in this section were making good money in cattle, sheep, corn and wheat, and did not care to change their methods. Another reason was the hardship and expense of the old milk-hauling system in a sparsely settled country.

Since the introduction of the skimming station, hand separator, large central creameries, and quick railroad transportation, all this hardship and expense has been eliminated, and the lot of the dairy farmer of the West is just as easy and profitable as that of his Eastern brother.

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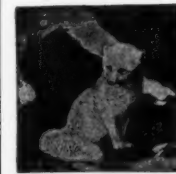
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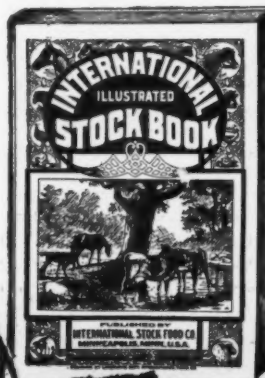
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440 ACRES IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA. 250 acres under cultivation. Crop averaged 28 bushels last year. No. 1 hard. Good buildings, house, stables and granary, etc. Good water supply. 40 acres fenced pasture, 20 acres natural hay lands. Unequaled farm for mixed farming. Village of Goodlands on corner of property on branch of C. P. R. R. Village is growing and contains three elevators with capacity of 100,000 bushels. Store, boarding house, blacksmith, two implement warehouses, lumber yard, hall, church, school, etc. Grand opportunity for family, one of whom could start store, another of which badly needed. Price, \$20.00 per acre. \$5,000 cash. Apply for further particulars to owner. H. T. Goodland, 310 Spadina Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

### MINNESOTA

FOR SALE. ONE 54-HORSE POWER GASOLINE Engine; run one year; in first-class condition at a bargain; none better for a moderate flour mill. Duluth Lumber Co., Duluth, Minn.

RESERVATION HOMESTEADS—To all persons desiring to secure homesteads on the Chippewa Indian Reservations in Minnesota included in the Morris Bill passed at the last session of Congress, I will say that I have been acting as sub-agent on the Leech Lake Indian Reservation for three years past and am familiar with land laws and regulations, etc. regarding the taking of claims on said reservation, and am now prepared to give the necessary information regarding the location of said lands, together with the amount and kind of soil, etc. This will be an advantage to all prospective homesteaders, giving them a knowledge whereby they can be prepared to act promptly at the opening of the lands for entry and settlement. I will furnish on receipt of \$2.50 in P. O. or Express Money Order, the above information, and a book containing instructions for locating and securing all kinds of claims on Government land, with all the necessary forms. Address all communications to H. F. Young, Box 16, Cass Lake, Minn.

FREE HOMESTEADS WORTH \$2000 TO \$10000. This is a fact. I can locate you on a free homestead that is valuable and is growing more valuable every day. It will make you independent. It is a timber claim, the lumber being worth from \$2000 to \$10000. It is accessible to the markets. I can place you on the most valuable farm lands, cedar and mixed timber claims, very best location, in vicinity of good towns, daily train service; the soil is the best. They will prove to be a splendid investment for any one.

I guarantee to locate my patrons on free government land, with rich, black loam soil, valuable timber and excellent water, in the most desirable climate, or on prairie lands in the best flax and wheat producing districts.

Your wife, sons and daughters of age, or yourself can each purchase from the government, if you desire, in addition to a 160-acre free homestead entry, 160 acres of additional timber land regardless of value at \$2.50 per acre. Farms for rent or sale in Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin. For particulars call or write Wm. T. Horsnell, 50 E. 7th St., St. Paul, Minn.

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TWO SOLID SECTIONS OF FINE LAND IN Washburn county, Wisconsin, on Omaha Railroad, only 50 miles from Duluth and 100 miles from St. Paul. In well settled section, near school, postoffice, etc. lakes and river; a fine tract for diversified farming and stock raising. \$10 an acre, liberal terms; has on it much valuable timber, cordwood, and a 20-acre cranberry marsh worth \$50 an acre. Both sections are partly level and rolling. No. 203.

### THE GRIEVANCE OF THE SOPRANO

There won't be nary singin, in the meetin-house to-day,  
Which came about, from what I hear, in somethin' this here way:  
James Hopkins, who's the tenor, sung a solo Sunday night,  
Which them as heard him sing it says was just about all right.  
Of course, Miss Smith, sopranner, heard 'em sounding James'es praise,  
An' practiced up a solo for the next succeeding days.  
She says: "This tenor singin' may be fine, but I'd admire  
To have the congregation know who's star of this here choir."

Now Hopkins, he gits skeery of the fair sopranner's song,  
Fearin' fur his repitation if Miss Smith's should git too strong,  
So he gits the bass an' alto, an' he says to 'em, says he:  
"If she's the hull ding choir, what, I says is, who be we?"  
Then they all go in together, an' consider this an' that,  
An' fin'ly tell the parson that Miss Smith is singin' flat.  
"As long's she sings with us," they say, "it won't be gen'ly known,  
But in the church's int'rest, please don't let her sing alone."

The parson, he loves music, an' not wantin' nothin' wrong,  
He fixes up the programme so's to leave out Miss Smith's song,  
And then there starts a rumpus like a person never sees,  
Exceptin' in a choir on occasions such as these.  
Miss Smith, she says the tenor's got a voice that's like a file,  
An' the alto's style o' singin' would convulse a crocodile,  
An' the bass is mighty lucky, so she tells 'em all, if he

Manages by feelin' 'round him, once a week to hit the key.  
'Course that kind o' conversation sort o' mixes matters some.  
Hopkins says that Miss Smith's singin's suited fur the deaf an' dumb,  
Then she claims that just exceptin' her and p'raps the organist,  
All the choir could quit singin' without ever bein' missed.  
Well, the upshot is the parson tries to set the matter right,  
An' gits all the congregation mixed up in a gen'ral fight,  
Which becomes so comprehensive, that along the last the week  
There an't left in the whole bilin' no two members that will speak.

+

### ALASKA PEAKS

The mountains about Skagway inclosing the head of Lynn Canal have recently been named by the Government in honor of a number of public men, most of whom made trips to Alaska last year in the interest of legislation for the territory. Probably the most imposing mountain from the streets of Skagway and looking in a southerly direction is named Carter Mountain.

Mount Dewey, so named shortly after the victory of Manila Bay by Skagway people, will continue to bear that honored name probably so long as the old hill itself may last.

There are now Mount Fairbanks, Gnome Mountain, or the Sphinx, Mount Whitten, Shoup Mountain and one or two others, all more or less imposing as viewed from the City of Skagway. However, in a country that is all, either towering mountains or water, it is pretty difficult to give a description on paper that would be of any value as a guide or reference. The mountains to become distinguishable and fixed in the mind will require to be studied from the town of Skagway.

## The Story of a GOLD MINE

By LEE S. OVITT

### The LAST CHAPTER

## "OPPORTUNITY WAITS ON NO MAN"

On other pages of this periodical I have told briefly the story of the Golconda Gold Mine.

The object I had in view in making it a "serial" story was to get the attention of some of the readers of this magazine at *some part* of my story.

It is a true story.

I have a sequel to it in my "Golconda Book"—32 pages, splendidly illustrated, which every reader of this magazine should send for.

The "Golconda Book" is *profitable* reading.

It shows how a man or a woman may invest some of their surplus money in a gold mine that has always paid dividends, and that will *resume the payment of dividends March 1, 1903.*

Such a proposition admits of no argument. It promises something *definite* to the investor.

I shall be pleased to answer inquiries regarding the Golconda stock, and am particularly anxious to send that "Golconda Book" to those who are interested.

It is certainly a "Book of Opportunity." Send for it, and also "The Earning Power of Money," another book of mine.

In buying stock make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to **LEE S. OVITT, Fiscal Agent.**

## LEE S. OVITT

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St. Louis Office, Odd Fellows Bldg.  
Pittsburg Office, Penn Building

Write to me at the nearest one, or  
call if more convenient.

# ALASKA and ORIENTAL TRADE.

advertisements on this and the next page. These announcements will be of much service to Merchants, Tourists and Commercial Travelers.



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"Across America" to Asia.

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To the Fruit and Wheat  
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Finest appointed Boat for Passenger  
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**People's Transportation Co.**  
WENATCHEE, WASH.

### GAMBLING WITH A REDSKIN

"There may be citizens in Deadwood who remember Buck Joseph," said the man with the taper fingers as he permitted a smile to lurk around the corners of his mouth. "Buck was a full-fledged Sioux Indian, but he had learned a thing or two in his time. One of 'em was how to play poker, and another was how to hold the best hand. He was early on the ground at Deadwood and he was a winner from the start.

"There were some pretty slick gamblers hanging out there in the old days. They believed a good deal in luck, but a good deal more in fingering the cards. None of them had Buck Joseph's sleight-of-hand, however. They tried him on time and again, and they worked all the arts known to the profession, but he was still ahead of the game. As a last resort they sent over to Abilene, Kan., for me. I'm not going to say what I was doing over there, but the boys who knew me best were ready to bet 2 to 1 that I downed Buck at his own game.

"When I reached Deadwood," continued the narrator, "I had \$800 in cash with me. Old Lo came up smiling with an equal amount and we sat down for an all-day tea party. I started out as square as a dot, depending on luck alone, and I had lost \$500 before I made a change. Then I went in for nothing less than flushes, and inside of an hour I got my money back. Buck knew I was beating him at his own game, and he laid for me. On one of his deals he got four aces and I knew it. I got king, queen and jack of diamonds, and it was \$20 to come in.

I drew a long breath and chipped and

drew two cards to his one. My heart thumped as I found a ten and nine of diamonds in my hand—a straight flush. Of course, Buck knew there was only one hand higher than his, and he came for me with bets of \$50. He had friends to borrow from and so had I, and when he finally called me we had \$4,000 in cash on the table, and he had three ponies, two squaws and five papooses up against my watch and pin. He was getting ready to yell when I showed my hand. His yell died away, and he sat there like a stone man for five long minutes. Then he slowly rose up, gathered his blanket around him, and as he walked out of the place he said:

"Mumph! Heap smart white man! Heap ass Injun!"

### THE LONG TRAIN PROBLEM

Freight trains on all the great railways have reached such proportions as to length, as well as weight, that the problem of communication between the trainmen has become a serious one. The announcement that a Western road is to supply conductors with field glasses and a heliograph outfit for use by the head brakeman and the engineer brings out the suggestion from a Montana paper that while this plan will work on some parts of the line, it will still be necessary to use the long distance telephone on others, as the trains are so long that the curves shut off the view of the engine from the conductor. The heliograph, it is conceded, may work on the plains, where the vision is not obstructed except by occasional blizzards, but for mountain sinuities the trainmen are stated to prefer the far-reaching 'phone. Still

better, perhaps, might be a narrow gauge track on top of the train, on which a light trolley car could rapidly convey the train officials in their business trips between rear and front end.

### EMBRYO CITIES ALONG THE O. R. & N.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THIRTY-TWO

country, traversed by the O. R. & N., would be a task that would occupy too much of our space, but suffice it to say that there is not one district covered by this progressive system that could be conscientiously criticised to its disadvantage. Such towns as Wallace and Burke, in the famous Coeur D'Alene mining country, are too well known to need any further publicity. Dayton, in the center of a rich agricultural and stock raising country, is another that needs no further description, for the merits of these places have long ago created nothing short of wonder and surprises to the people who have been fortunate enough to devote some of their time to a thorough investigation of them. Dayton, with its modern buildings, excellent streets, and thoroughly equipped business houses, is a town that should be given plenty of space, but for the limited amount at hand.

Elderly Adorer—I am 69 and have \$300,000.  
Fair Young Thing—I'll give you an answer the day after to-morrow. I will have to figure it out in the mortuary tables.



## A Few Selected at Random

Stevens County  
Minnesota.

800 acres virgin prairie, six miles from town; lake adjoining; no waste land; black loam soil; \$6,000.00.

820 acres level prairie, 7 miles from good town, schoolhouse on the land; \$22.00 per acre.

80 acres 1½ miles from Chokio; all under cultivation; no buildings; a snap at \$1,800.00.

### Red Lake and Marshall Counties, Minnesota.

20,000 acres close to town, \$13 to \$18 per acre.

### Nelson and Pembina Counties, No. Dakota

10,000 acres rich prairie, partly improved, at \$15 to \$20 per acre.

### Northern Wisconsin

80,000 acres, close to town; rich soil; \$7 to \$12 per acre.

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A fine table water.

Send for testimonials showing  
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Good Water, Rich Soil and  
Low Prices. One mil-  
lion bushels of wheat  
marketed per year. For fur-  
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C. W. McCOY  
SPRAGUE, WASH.

## THOS. F. WALSH

SUBJECT OF ILLUSTRATION FROM PAGE FOURTEEN

Mr. Walsh is a mine owner and mining engineer. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1851, and educated in the public schools, afterward learning the trade of millwright. He emigrated to the United States at the age of nineteen, settling in Colorado. He then engaged in mining, making a close study of geology, mineralogy, metallurgy and the deposition of ore bodies and the development and treatment of ores, and was also instrumental in introducing new methods of treatment.

He developed, equipped and is now sole owner and operator of the Camp Bird mines of Ouray, Colorado.

Mr. Walsh was one of the National Commissioners to the Paris Exposition in 1900, and a member of the A. A. S., Washington Academy Sciences, Nat'l Geo. Soc., Am. Soc. Mining Eng'rs., Ex-president National Irrigation Congress, etc.

He is also a member of a number of clubs, among them being the Denver Club and the Cosmos Club, Washington.

Mr. Walsh is an extensive traveler and has been lavishly entertained abroad, but only as a public spirited American. He has hosts of friends in all countries.

## INDIAN SUMMER

There are many explanations of the expression "Indian summer," but perhaps the most plausible is that the name was applied by some traveler who had been in India and who noticed the likeness of the autumn weather in some parts of the United States to that of India in the dry season. Mr. Albert Matthews, in the Monthly Weather Review, claims that after an exhaustive study of English and American literature he has come to the conclusion that the term "Indian summer" made its first appearance in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and that during the next decade the expression "second summer" was used, which showed that there was no generally accepted designation for the fine autumn weather. The term "Indian summer" was first employed in Western Pennsylvania, it spread to New England by 1798, to New York by 1809, to Canada by 1821, and to England by 1830. The term is no longer an Americanism, but has become part of the English language in the widest term. Mr. Matthews also notes that the term "squaw winter" is applied to the preceding spell of cold winter, but this would seem to show by analogy that the expression was not taken from India, but from the Red Indians of North America. But in spite of Mr. Matthews' researches, all that can be said is that the real meaning of the phrase still remains unexplained.

## THE STORY OF GEORGE FERRIS'S ROAD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWENTY-SEVEN

a horrible tragedy. Ferris was not dead, and they carried him carefully to the stage, where they tried in every possible way to make his last moments comfortable.

Opening his eyes, George Ferris recognized his enemy, Willis George Emerson. He opened his lips, and with one last desperate effort, softly said, "Willis, it did not take my last dollar, but I am afraid it took my last drop of blood."

Thus ended the story of an idle threat and its untimely fulfillment.

## REPORT OF

## Pacific Oil Wells Co. STATE OF WASHINGTON

JANUARY 5, 1903

## WHATCOM COUNTY WELL No. THREE

We are pleased to announce the installation of a new 1700 foot drilling cable and drilling again being resumed at a depth of 1300 feet.

The drill is now penetrating a whitish sand stone, containing red oxide of iron, some marine shells and a considerable saturation of oil. Every baler brings up a good oil showing with the drillings, and we can confidently look at any moment for a good strike of oil, as near as human judgment can determine.

Great enthusiasm exists among the residents there and numbers of visitors are continuously present at the well.

Good news can be looked for at any moment by the stockholders.

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## NORTH DAKOTA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

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**CHOICE** Red River Valley  
Farms in Minnesota  
From \$15 to \$35 per Acre

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We own 4,000 acres of choice land in the heart of the Red River Valley, Minnesota, which we are offering for a LIMITED TIME at from \$17 to \$35 per acre, about one-third cash, balance, FORTY YEARS, FOUR PER CENT INTEREST. Canadian lands from \$4 to \$15 per acre. Dakota Stock Ranches and Farm Lands from \$3.50 to \$10.00 per acre. If you contemplate making any Western investments it will pay you to communicate with us. Correspondence solicited. Come and be convinced.

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Colorado and New Mexico  
250,000 Acres. Segregated  
for Irrigation. To  
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2,000 Thrifty, Industrious  
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Them 40,-  
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This splendid body of fertile lands with its magnificent irrigation system offers the best opportunity in the great western land of opportunities. Rich soil, ample water, excellent markets, free fuel, cheap lumber, grand climate, free stock range. In fact, every advantage for land seekers or investors. When writing give names of others who might be interested, or make up a colony to join this settlement . . . . . Address

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missioner** 1022 Chicago Opera House Block  
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### AS A STRAIGHT PROPOSITION

How Does North Dakota Land Strike You as an Investment at \$6.25 per acre? Seven Quarter Sections in McHenry County for \$7,000.00

**S**ITUATED as they are, in the famous Mouse River Valley, these lands are cheap at \$12 an acre, wild land in this county selling at from \$12 to \$18. The best of soil, abundance of water, plenty of fuel and the very center of the best wheat and flax raising country in the United States. Owner acquired these lands when prices were low, but owing to a combination of circumstances, and for reasons he is willing to make known, will sell at \$6.25 per acre, if taken in a lump and at once. We consider this the best proposition ever offered in North Dakota farm lands. When acquired, these lands could be cut up into 160 acre farms and sold to actual settlers at \$12 an acre any time. It will pay you to investigate this matter. Write us and we will give you descriptions and any further information desired.

We have six Sections of choice land in the famous Saskatchewan Valley, cheap. Also some Manitoba land. Write us.

**KENT REALTY & INVESTMENT CO.**

First Floor New Clifford Block  
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## Northwestern Improved FARMS

MINNESOTA WOOD LANDS  
IRRIGATED LANDS IN THE WEST  
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THE SOUTHWEST

For anything in Farms and  
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West, write

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Mention this Magazine. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

### WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE

Large and small quantities of fertile farming land in North Dakota for \$5, \$6 and \$7 an acre. The soil is of remarkable fertility, and produces bountiful crops year after year without fertilization or irrigation. Many times, the first crop more than pays for the land and the cost of raising it, and leaves a profit. Our lands are not on the frontier, but they are near railroads, towns, markets, schools and churches. There is plenty of good water and cheap fuel. The best lands for the price to be found in the United States. Send for our circular giving full particulars.

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Thorough course, \$1 per week. Situations secured. FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

### TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

That Alaska has proven herself worthy of recognition by the general government cannot be denied, states the editorial writer of the Seattle Times. A nation which would admit Nevada into the Sisterhood of States ought not to hesitate about giving Alaska Congressional representation. Nevada has been a state since 1864 and today has a population of forty-two thousand—about the size of Spokane. Alaska has a population of seventy-five thousand. Alaska has a territorial area of five hundred and thirty-two thousand square miles. Therefore when judged from the standpoint of population and area Alaska is at least entitled to a territorial government. While the people of Alaska know this to be true they do not ask for territorial government now. On the contrary, they ask for delegate representation in the Congress in order that their requirements may be properly presented in that body. Alaska has proven to be a most profitable acquisition to the Nation. Since her purchase in 1867—thirty-five years ago—Alaska has produced thirty millions of gold. As Uncle Sam paid only \$7,250,000 for the whole business, he has received in return 400 per cent. on his investment. But what Alaska has yielded in the last thirty-five years is a bagatelle in comparison with what she will yield in the next thirty-five. Even Cape Nome has produced ten million dollars in three years—and it will take twenty-five years to begin to exhaust her gold deposits. But when five hundred million dollars in gold shall have been taken out of Alaska that country will have produced double that sum in copper and other ores. To put it broadly, all the territorial possessions of Uncle Sam, scattered throughout the nation and throughout the oceans, are practically insignificant in value when compared to Alaska alone! Now the inhabitants of this vast territory—hardy, intelligent, brave and robust—simply ask recognition at the hands of Congress by permitting delegate representation therein.

### CROP VALUES

No effort has been made to put a price on the crop of 1902 for Nebraska, but conservative men estimate that the four major crops will fetch in the neighborhood of \$125,000,000. If the value of the barley, potatoes, hay, alfalfa, sugar beets and the other products of the farm for which complete figures have not been obtained were added to this estimate it will be seen that farming in Nebraska still pays. Then the dairy and poultry interests of the State are not an insignificant factor in its agricultural total, while the fruit raisers are prosperous, but reluctant to even give an estimate as to the extent of the yield for the State.

### UNCLE SAM & CO.

In less than a decade this country has increased its number of freight cars by more than a quarter of a million, but the supply is still insufficient. The productive power of the firm of Uncle Sam & Co. has outrun the resources of what is incomparably the greatest system of railroads on the face of the earth.

### OWNS A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

It is not to be supposed that Buffalo Bill is going to retire from active life because he is going out of the show business. He owns a weekly newspaper in the town of Cody, Wyo., where he intends to reside in the future.

## SULLIVAN BROS.

### EAST GRAND FORKS, MINNESOTA

We have handled Western Polk County, Minnesota, lands for 20 years, which have always proven profitable to the purchaser. Here are a few of the choice pieces of improved lands we offer situated in Western Polk County, Minnesota.

480 acre farm, all under cultivation; N $\frac{1}{2}$  and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 10-152-48. Price \$21.00 per acre.

240 acre farm, all under cultivation; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 16 and N $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 15-152-49. Price \$25.00 per acre.

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 1-151-48, all under cultivation. Price \$24.00 per acre. \$2,500.00 will purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 4-152-49, all under cultivation.

A Fine Investment, sec. 16-151-51, 60 acres. All prairie, Grand Forks County, N. D. Only \$18.00 per acre, partial payments. Can run thirty years to state at a low rate of interest. This land is fine.

The above lands are all A No. 1, and within a few miles of East Grand Forks, N. Dakota

## Lands in the Famous

### Elk and Golden

### Valleys

**480 Acres** Of very rich, improved land with buildings. Good tenant. Price for limited time, \$10,000. Also

**320 Acres** of which 280 acres are under cultivation, 40 acres pasture with natural timber and running water. Good buildings. Everything that could be desired. Price, \$7,000. Write at once while opportunity lasts. Other good opportunities. Address

**JOHN DEXTER PEIRCE**

LARIMORE, NORTH DAKOTA

### DON'T READ THIS

If you have money to burn. But if you want to double your pile in a short time you can do so by investing in

### RED RIVER VALLEY LANDS

IN MINNESOTA AND MANITOBA

We have it for sale. Write and we will tell you how

**WHEELER LAND CO.**

MOORHEAD—MINNESOTA

### WE CAN SELL YOUR FARM

We can get cash for your farm wherever located. Send description and we will show you how. Bank references. A. A. ROTNER & CO., 807 Real Estate Trust Building. Established 1893. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**

## CANADA LAND

**320 ACRES** N. 1/2 of section 4-14-4 west. 30 miles Northwest of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Six and one-half miles from Reburn, Manitoba, two miles from Ossawa. Price \$7.00 per acre.

**28,000 ACRES** Forty miles Northwest of Winnipeg in block, \$5.00 per acre. In small tracts \$7.00, one half cash.

**1,440 ACRES** In township 16, Range 1 East, near Balmoral—en bloc, \$5.50 per acre. Reasonable cash payment.

**560 ACRES** Improved farm near Eastface, Manitoba, 20 miles west of Winnipeg, excellent farming district. Price \$15.00 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser.

**7,340 ACRES** Seven miles Northwest of Elm Creek. Considerable valuable timber on this tract. Price \$4.25 per acre. Half cash.

**1,920 ACRES** Two miles from Rosenfeld, Manitoba, and 15 miles from International Boundary line. Best soil in the world for farming purposes. Price per acre \$16.00, one-third cash.

**10,000 ACRES** Near Moose Jaw and Regina from \$8.00 to \$16.00 per acre. Also Ranch and Timber land in Alberta.



## NORTH DAKOTA LANDS

**160 ACRES** S. W. 1/4 of 35-131-55 Sargent county. Every acre tillable. Four miles from county seat worth \$15.00. Until March 1st. \$12.00—\$1,000 cash. Balance terms to suit purchaser.

**160 ACRES** S. W. 1/4 of section 4-12-51, all under cultivation. Good buildings. Five miles from Arthur, North Dakota in the famous Red River Valley. Farm adjoining held at \$5.50 per acre. Price crop each year until paid for.

**160 ACRES** Four miles from city of Fargo. Ready for crop 1902. Heavy black loam soil four feet deep. Price for the next 60 days \$82.50 per acre. Farm two miles from this quarter sold recently at \$50.00 per acre. Term \$2,500 cash, balance easy payments. 100 other improved farms in the Red River Valley.

**6000 ACRES** Cattle ranch with complete equipments not far from Carrington, North Dakota. Good wells, springs, etc. Price \$10.00 per acre, one-third cash.

**30,000 ACRES** Grazing land twenty miles from Dickinson, North Dakota. Price \$2.75 per acre. To be sold en bloc.

**F. F. LINCOLN**  
Suite 1-3, Edwards Building  
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

## Cass County, N. D. Farms

243—E. 1/4-6-142-50, known as the Dalrymple farm, four miles west and one-half mile south of Gardner, N. D. Good buildings. Price, \$31 an acre. At least \$1,000 cash down.

184—Fine half-section farm, one-half mile from Red river, 5 1/2 miles from Argusville. 300 acres broken, 225 acres plowed, ready for crop; 100 acres summer fallowed in 1902. Land is all high and is perfectly clean. Fine flowing well. Buildings consist of house, barn, 5,000 bushel granary, machinery hall, etc. Price, \$28 an acre.

91—Good half section, two miles west of Harwood. 260 acres under cultivation. Good flowing well. Barn and granary. Land well drained. Price, \$27.50 an acre including the plowing done.

92—Section farm (640 acres) in Gardner township. 500 acres plowed. 50 acres fenced for pasture. Buildings consist of house that cost \$2,000, barn 42x56, three granaries, blacksmith shop, ice house, etc. Price, \$31 an acre. \$4,000 cash. Balance at six per cent. Stock, machinery, etc., to run the farm, can be bought if wanted.

I have for sale the best dairy farm in Cass county, located three miles from Fargo. Well stocked. Milk route doing a business of about \$500 a month.

The above are just samples. I have farms for sale in Cass, Traill, Barnes, Stutsman, Burleigh, Ransom and Richland counties, N. D.; Clay, Norman and Ottertail counties, Minnesota. I also have some fine RANCHES in Emmons, Kidder and Billings counties, N. D.

I also handle Fargo city property.

If you want any information about North Dakota, write me. If you come west, come in and see me. If I haven't what you want, perhaps I can tell you where to find it.

**W. J. LANE** Smith Block  
FARGO, N. D.

## Clay County, Minnesota

**960 Acres** Four miles from Glyndon, Clay Co., Minn. 550 acres cultivated, 40 acres pasture. Excellent artesian well. New house with furnace and hardwood floors. Worth \$3,000. Barn 28x40, granary 32x40, machine shed 32x44. Clean of weeds. 50 rods from G. N. R. siding. Two miles from school house. Sandy loam clay subsoil. \$20 per acre if sold before March 1st. Might trade for Des Moines city property or 160 acres Iowa farm land.

## Cass County, North Dakota

**320 Acres** Three miles north of Hunter. Six room house. 5,000 bushel granary. Stable for 20 head. Farm subject to lease expiring in two years. Excellent farm. Price, \$31 per acre.

**640 Acres** One mile from Mapleton on main line of N. P. R. R. House which cost \$425, four years ago, on brick foundation. Barn 30x54 and lean to 16x54. Granary 20x60. Machine shed 24x54 with lean to. Two wind mills with excellent water. Blacksmith shop and hog shed. All cultivated, except 40 acres, fenced. One-half plowed. Soil the very best Red River Valley soil. Price, \$33 per acre, with \$6,000 cash.

## Manitoba Lands

**480 Acres** In Red River Valley, 30 miles S. W. of Winnipeg, four miles south of Starbuck station. All wild land, open prairie. Heavy black loam, clay sub-soil. Well drained by government drain. Price, \$8.50 per acre if taken in the next 90 days.

**160 Acres** All prairie, but 20 acres of Poplar brush. 40 miles S. W. of Winnipeg. Good land and fine for speculation at \$5 per acre.

**652 Acres** In Southern Manitoba, near Cartwright station. Rolling land with some Poplar and Oak scrub. Good two-story house 26x32, and granary 26x32. Barn for 30 head. Excellent well of water. 125 acres well fenced for pasture. 125 acres cultivated. Good shelter around the buildings and plenty of fuel for the hauling. Soil strictly first-class, one field of which yielded 51 bushels of wheat this year on the average. No Weeds. Absolutely one of the best farms for an actual farmer in the province. Price, \$14.75 per acre. Good terms. Write for maps.

**W. B. Hodgson** Rear First National  
Bank Building  
FARGO, N. D.

## Money in Mining

Make no Investment in Mining or Anything until you Investigate this.

FREE!—SEND POSTAL CARD FOR

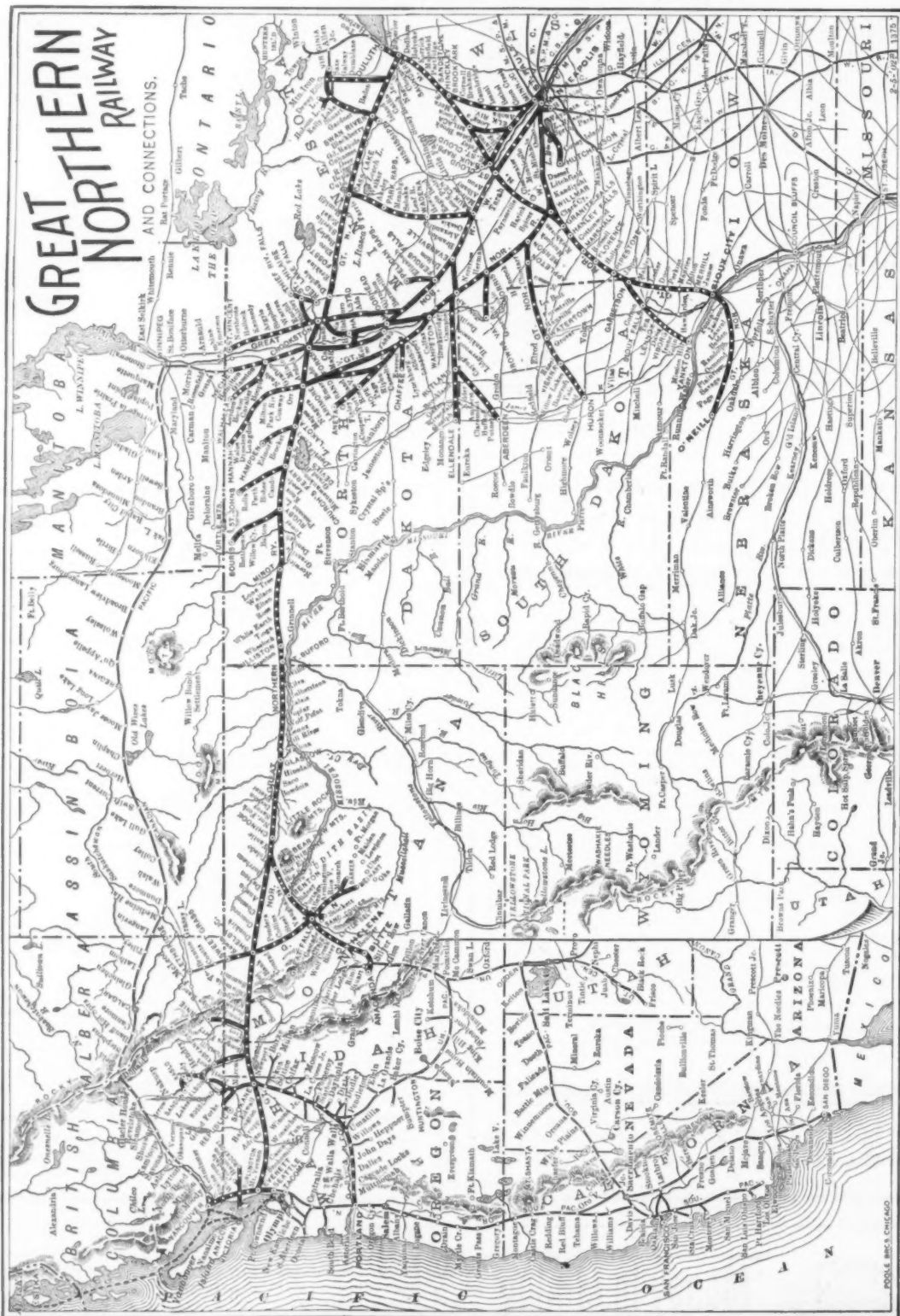
After receiving these you will know what investment to make. AGENTS, we desire to correspond with you as well as with INVESTORS.

Address **FRANK E. PLUMMER,**

404 NORTHWESTERN BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



## IN THE TRACK OF EMPIRE



Along the line of the Great Northern Railway in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Washington, will be the great development of the next ten years. Young men, men of energy, capitalists, farmers, miners and others, will do well to investigate the opportunities afforded by this richly favored section of the Northwest. For full information address, MAX BASS, General Immigration Agent, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, 220 South Clark Street, Chicago.



## North Dakota—Prosperous and Fertile

**Finest Agricultural Lands in the World. Farming, Stockraising, Dairying, Business Chances. Opportunities Open to All**

We have no excuses to make, as we present to the homeseekers of the overcrowded states, a new story setting forth what North Dakota offers in the way of favorable conditions that will aid in establishing new homes.

As we look back over the progress of our work inducing settlers to occupy the land along the lines of the Great Northern Railway in North Dakota, we recall the generally prevailing opinion of ten years ago, that this fertile State was a cold, barren plain, unfit for settlement and possessed of almost every element that was undesirable to the homebuilder. In those days it was difficult to secure a patient hearing of the State's merits, and only the most persistent personal effort could make the eastern farmer believe that he and his family might ever attain prosperity, comfort and happiness in much maligned North Dakota.

We were especially fortunate, when in the spring of 1894, we moved our first colony train, that these pioneers were mostly "Dunkers." These thrifty people have made unparalleled development and to-day are rejoicing as they contemplate their fertile acres, their comfortable houses, numerous churches and large congregations. At that time free homestead land could be obtained at almost any point west of the Red River Valley and to-day there is not a desirable homestead to be obtained east of Minot.

Newspapers, public men and general opinion were united in the common expression that North Dakota had nothing

to offer the settler but an opportunity for stockraising. We wish to call attention to the wonderful change, these less than ten years have wrought.

In 1901, North Dakota produced 45,741,618 bushels of wheat; 12,868,088 bushels of flax; 20,740,314 bushels of oats; 6,140,437 bushels of barley; 1,282,082 bushels of corn; 2,031,608 bushels of potatoes, and sold live stock to the value of \$5,306,167.

The assessed value of real and personal property in North Dakota for 1901 was \$124,559,596, and for 1902 was \$133,880,414.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor reports for the year 1901, 38,808 cultivated farms; 6,150 ranches; 20,150 combined ranches and farms, and for 1902, eighty-four flouring mills; forty-three lignite coal mines in operation; eight cheese factories, thirty-eight creameries, which number will be doubled in 1903.

Educational advantages are not neglected in the State. In 1901 there were 3,262 schools in the State. Value of school property for 1901 \$2,750,313.52. The State received for educational purposes during the past year \$2,151,718.

At the Pan-American Exposition, North Dakota received five gold, nine silver and eleven bronze medals; and nearly 100 Honorable Mentions. North Dakota won at the same Exposition, second prize, silver medal, in competition with the great corn states.

The Land Endowment for the schools of North Dakota is worth \$50,000,000.

The foregoing is sufficient evidence to

the most exacting inquirer, that North Dakota with her wonderful opportunities is no longer an experiment.

### OPPORTUNITIES

The purely agricultural lands of North Dakota that can be taken as Homesteads have now been occupied and the anxious homeseeker asks where there is an opportunity for him. We point to the speculative land to be found in every locality; land that is wild and uncultivated or but partially improved, which can be bought at a price that very often enables the purchaser to entirely pay for the home from the proceeds of one crop.

In the Red River Valley, either in Minnesota or North Dakota, are many large farms which are being divided and offered for sale at prices that are ridiculously low when their productiveness is considered and this low price becomes more prominent when we consider that land not nearly so productive is selling in the Central and Eastern States at from \$75 to \$150 per acre.

This enables the eastern farmer to sell out his equity in his high priced eastern home, and with the proceeds, purchase land in Minnesota or North Dakota, thus relieving himself of the burdens of interest paying.

It enables the eastern farmer to sell his high priced lands and purchase an acreage large enough so that he can see his boys and girls, each established around him, happy and independent.



FARM RESIDENCE OF C. W. SUTTON, TRAIL COUNTY.

The above scene is typical of what returns can be had from the prolific yielding agricultural sections of North Dakota. Comes with every modern convenience already dot the landscape

It enables the man of but moderate means, but plenty of energy, to establish himself and make for himself and family a comfortable home.

The Homeseeker will find all these statements more than verified if he reads the voluntary letters of a grateful people that appear elsewhere in this Bulletin. So good is the news from many of the settlers that it seems almost incredible how these conditions could exist in any country while we have thousands of families in the East that after the most strenuous efforts, make but a bare living. To all such we offer this suggestion:

Take a trip into this favored region, see the country, talk with the people, and then form your own conclusions.

#### SOME ADVICE

For ten years we have told the eastern homeseeker that he could put off his moving to North Dakota so long that he would miss his opportunity of securing a free homestead in that State. That time has now come, and with equal earnestness we say to the land buyer, you can put off too long your opportunity of securing deeded land at such prices as at present are easily within your reach. It must be evident to any reasonable man that these low prices for lands will not continue for any great length of time. Eastern people have no fears of the State

going is so evident that "He who runs may read."

#### HOMESTEAD LANDS

West of the Coteaus of the Missouri, or to make the statement more clear, commencing west of Minot about thirty miles and continuing to the western boundary of North Dakota, are vast areas of land that can be taken as homesteads. Here the soil is fertile and the nutritious Buffalo grass is abundant; but these lands are in the region where there is liable to be a lack of rainfall, or where the rainfall may not be timely to produce a crop, thus making grain growing an uncertain and precarious undertaking where the farmer depends upon this industry alone. People who go to this locality for land should undertake growing stock as their principal venture and incidentally raise such crops as the conditions may warrant.

In this western part of North Dakota there is no occasion for failure of the farmer who goes there will keep a few head of cattle, horses or sheep, or all combined, and engages in what is known as mixed farming and stock-growing.

#### WARNING

We have seen thousands of families go into Eastern North Dakota and build up for themselves prosperous, happy homes with no other capital than earnest en-

### HOMESTEAD CLAIMS

**The Free Lands of North Dakota Are Rapidly Passing Away and Opportunity Can Never Come Again—How the Lands Are Acquired**

Any head of a family, or person who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or has filed his declaration of intention to become such, and who is not the owner of more than 160 acres of land, is entitled to enter one-quarter section (160 acres) or less quantity of unappropriated public land under the homestead laws. The applicant must make affidavit that he is entitled to the privileges of the homestead act, and that the entry is made for his exclusive use and benefit, and for actual settlement and cultivation. The following fees and commissions are required:

#### WHEN ENTRY IS MADE

For 160 acres.....	\$14
For 80 acres.....	7
For 40 acres.....	2

#### WHEN FINAL PROOF IS MADE

For 160 acres.....	\$4
For 80 acres.....	2
For 40 acres.....	1



THRESHING WHEAT IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF DAKOTA

The immensity of the fields of the North Dakota wheat fields is beyond the comprehension of people who have never visited this favored section

that never had a crop failure. They do not hesitate about going into North Dakota to-day, for they have many old friends or neighbors who are enjoying a competency there. Settlers are flocking into the State in greater numbers than ever before; nor will this immigration cease until every undeveloped farm is occupied and made productive; nor until land prices have reached a true selling value of from \$40 to \$50 per acre.

Now is the time to go. You can put off your going and be everlastingly too late.

"The population of the United States is increasing at the rate of 4,000 daily. We are growing at the rate of nearly 1,500 a year. We have doubled in every thirty or forty years of our history. Inside of fifty years we will have 150,000,000 population. Where are they going? Are we sending them away? Are they immigrating to other lands? No, we are taking care of them at home. Where is this extra million-and-a-half going? Where else, but into the new lands of the West, and into North Dakota above all. Where else are the cheap lands, fertile soil, beautiful climate, transportation facilities to good markets and conditions more favorable to human energy and enterprise and ready to hand, as in North Dakota." The fore-

deavor and well-directed industry. These homes are usually the result of raising grain only. This fact may encourage others to move into the western part of the State and undertake the same plan of farming, full of hope for the future. We wish to repeat our suggestion: Do not go west of Minot and undertake to build up homes through the raising of grain only. If you go into this locality engage in stock raising; supplement this with grain crops and your success will be as certain as your fortunate neighbors who have settled farther to the east in the State.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to acknowledge the kindness of our friends living in Dakota who have given us the voluntary letters of their experience and observation and to note that by far a greater number of letters were sent us than we could use. We have made selections covering different localities in the state, as well as representative localities in the central and eastern states which was their former homes. To all such friends who have written us, whether the letters have been printed or not, we wish to express our gratitude.

#### WOMEN

Any unmarried woman, of age, can enjoy the benefits of the homestead law. If she marries before she has acquired title, and continues her residence on her claim, she can proceed to prove up at the proper time, the same as if she had remained single, but husband and wife cannot secure separate tracts by maintaining separate residences at the same time. All the sons and daughters of a family, who are of age, are entitled to take up land.

#### HOW INITIATED

The right of homestead may be initiated either (1) by entry at the United States land office, or (2) by making an actual settlement upon the land. If the former method is adopted, the entryman has six months within which to make a settlement and establish his residence upon the land. If the latter the settler has three months within which to make his entry.

#### PROOF AND TITLE

Within six months from the date of entry the settler must take up his residence upon the land, and cultivate the same for



five years. Final proof cannot be made until the expiration of five years from date of entry, and must be made within seven years. After the expiration of fourteen months from date of entry the law allows the entryman to secure title to the tract, if so desired, by paying for it in cash, at the legal rate, \$1.25 per acre, or \$2.50 if within railway land grant limits, and making proof of settlement, residence and cultivation for that period. The law allows only one homestead privilege to one person, and does not allow the sale of a claim before final proof is made.

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#### INCEPTIVE RIGHTS OF HOMESTEAD SETTLERS

An inceptive right is vested in the settler by the proceedings hereinbefore described. He must, within six months after making his entry, establish his actual residence in a house upon the land, and must reside upon and cultivate the land continuously in accordance with law for the term of five years. Occasional visits to the land once in six months or oftener do not constitute residence. The homestead party must actually inhabit the land and make it the home of himself and family, as well as improve and cultivate it.

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#### SECOND HOMESTEAD RIGHTS

Those who filed on a homestead claim prior to June 5, 1900, and failed to make proof thereon, may take another homestead claim, if the failure or forfeiture was before that date. Those who commuted and paid the government price for the land may make a second entry, but cannot commute the second entry. They must reside upon and cultivate it for five years in order to entitle them to receive patent.

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#### A WARNING

But don't take a homestead claim expecting you can hold it and prove up on it without residence. Residence is the very essence of the law. The homestead is given for a home, and those who visit their claims occasionally, and swear to continuous residence, lay themselves liable to prosecution for perjury, and may lose the land. Lands manifestly taken for speculation are subject to contest.

In the Minot district there are 2,000 contests pending against entries where people seem to think it enough to go to the land once in six months. That will not do. They must actually inhabit the land, making it their home in fact as well as in name. They can work out, and be gone, if necessary, not more than six months, if they actually, and in good faith, make their home on the land, but it must not be a mere pretense.

The hundreds of professional men, mechanics, clerks, school teachers and others who have made homestead entry of public land should take notice of the fact that their residence in town with their families is not "RESIDENCE TO THE EXCLUSION OF ONE ELSEWHERE" on their homestead claims. And that if they really want the land embraced in their homestead entries, they should move out to their claims if their six months from date of entry has expired.

In the ordinary homestead entry, climatic or other unavoidable hindrances may be pleaded in case of a contest, and if clearly shown, the commissioner may allow the entry to stand, even though residence is not established within six months, provided residence is established as soon as the cause which had prevented it is removed. But no excuse can be accepted where commuted proof is offered.

The Fargo Forum recently published a letter from Special Agent Lounsberry, which covers the question of residence on commuted proofs better than anything else that has been published. It is as follows:

Fargo, Aug. 4, 1902.—Sir: From the statements in your letter of July 28, 1902, it appears that you filed on your claim in September, 1900. Within six months you went to your claim, viz., in March, 1901, and stayed three or four days. You then returned to Hatton, N. D., and remained till June 9, 1901, when you returned to the claim and improved the house built in March twelve by fourteen, built for you before you came up. You stayed a week and caused twenty acres of breaking to be done, and twelve acres of this to be put in flax.

You came back in November and stayed three or four days. Had the flax threshed and did some improvements on the house. You were sick six weeks in the hospital at Fargo during the winter.

You returned to the claim March 23, 1902, had a barn built and contracted for 30 acres of breaking and for 50 acres to be put in crop. You then returned to Kindred.

You returned to the claim June 25, 1902, and have stayed on your land since then. You are single and have usually boarded at a neighbor's, sleeping on your claim, sometimes preparing your own meals at your house on the claim. You now have fifty acres in crop.

your claim and to defeat a contest unless you offer proof. If you do you open it to contest and to loss, for you must then stand or fall on the proof you offer, and your residence has not been continuous.

In commuted proofs, see page 24 of the General Circular, "residences must be actual and continuous." "Parties commuting homestead entries cannot be excused from any cause for failure to live upon, improve and cultivate the land for the period required. They are not obliged to make proof in the short time in which commutation is allowed, and when such proof is made, full compliance with the law must be satisfactorily shown." "A person commuting a homestead entry by false swearing when he has not actually resided upon the land and improved and cultivated it as required by law, forfeits all right to the land and to the purchase money paid, and in addition thereto renders himself liable to criminal prosecution."

These are quotations from the instructions which govern all land officers. Your period of actual residence did not commence until June 15, 1902. You must wait fourteen months from that date before you can lawfully commute. Having established an actual residence upon the land, that residence will not be interrupted by going away to work for the purpose of gaining a livelihood. You can go to sow, reap or thresh or to work in the lumber woods with entire safety, after actually making your home on the land, but going



A GOOD SHEEP GROWING COUNTRY

The opportunities for all kinds of stock raising in Dakota is unsurpassed. Sheep thrive and are fast becoming one of the chief industries

You ask if under these conditions you are entitled to make commuted proof at this time.

You are not so entitled.

You did not go to your claim at any time until June 15, 1902, for the purpose of making continuous residence upon the claim. Other visits to the claim were with a view to holding it and were natural and excusable, if you were preparing for a five-year proof. The law contemplates just such things to be done, and in that way, for the first two years, and it is for that reason that seven years is allowed in which to make five years' continuous residence. You have done enough to hold

to the land to sleep on it occasionally does not establish the home.

See page 14 of the General Circular. You will see the homestead party "must within six months after making his entry establish his actual residence in a house upon the land and must reside upon and cultivate the land continually according to law for the term of five years. Occasional visits to the land once in six months or oftener do not constitute residence. The homestead party must actually inhabit the land and make it the home of himself and family as well as improve and cultivate it."

—Fargo Record-Harvest Number-1902.

# In the Red River Valley of North Dakota

Along the Lines of the Great Northern Railway is the Region  
Where the Farmer Often Finds That One Crop Will  
Pay the Purchase Price of his Home

For twenty-five years the Red River Valley has been famous for its production of No. 1 Hard Wheat. It has been aptly termed "The Bread Basket of the World." No country in the world, of like area, has been so productive of wheat and other cereals. The land is under a high state of cultivation and the country is dotted with beautiful homes. In the past, the method of farming has been on the "bonanza" plan; that is, the farms have been large. The owners of these farms have become rich and many of them are prepared to retire and these homes are offered for sale, and will be cut up into small farms to suit the wishes of the purchaser. The prices asked are low. If it is considered that these lands, every acre of which is more productive than the best lands in the eastern and central states, can be purchased at a price that will enable the eastern farmer to own three to five acres of Red River Valley land for every acre he sells; it will not take the enterprising farmer very long to figure out that, here is his opportunity.

The letters and pictures that follow will aid the homeseeker somewhat in his quest for a location, and we are prepared to give any additional information desired.

## RED RIVER'S RICH LAND AREA

There are few richer land areas in the world than the Red River Valley, says the Minneapolis Tribune of Oct. 2, 1902. It is not easy to say just where "The Valley" ends and where it begins, but as a general rule it is considered to be about sixty miles wide, thirty on each side of the river, and to include the counties of Pembina, Walsh, Grand Forks, Traill, Cass and Richland in North Dakota, and Kittson, Marshall, Polk, Norman, Clay, Red Lake, and sometimes Wilkin in Minnesota.

At any rate a glance at the soil will tell whether you are in the valley or not, and that cannot be told by the topography, so gradual is the rise in most places from the river to the bench lands. The heavy, black soil of the valley can be told at a glance. It is a beautiful country to look upon, this Red River Valley.

## WHAT IT HAS DONE

The Valley is about 250 miles long. If we call it sixty miles wide it has an area of 12,500 square miles. That is about one-seventh of the total area of Minnesota and about one-thirteenth that of Minnesota and North Dakota together. These two states together produce in an average year about 150,000,000 bushels of wheat. The Red River Valley in good years produces 45,000,000 bushels or more. According to the United States census it produced in 1899 40,000,000 bushels. Thus nine per cent of the total area of these two states produced twenty-seven per cent of their wheat.

In 1899 the North Dakota Valley counties, which had about 2,200,000 acres in wheat, produced as follows: Pembina, 3,434,080; Walsh, 3,753,322; Grand Forks, 3,966,146; Traill, 3,931,212; Cass, 6,957,214; Richland, 2,994,258; a total of 25,036,160.

In the same year the Minnesota counties produced wheat as follows: Kittson, 1,772,120; Marshall, 2,225,440; Polk, 4,128,620; Norman, 1,459,030; Clay, 2,593,390; Red Lake, 747,450. The Minnesota acreage was 872,000.

And this, remember, is only wheat. It takes no account of the other cereals and flax, and there is besides the great vegetable and stock and dairy wealth of this favored region.

The valley first began to be a factor in the wheat raising world about 1880 and

experienced a boom in 1882. The first wheat raised here was practically all No. 1 hard, Scotch fife being the seed. But the farmers, finding that blue stem wheat grows better, turned to it, so that No. 1 northern is a more common grade in the Red River Valley now than No. 1 hard.

## WHAT JAMES J. HILL SAYS

Yet for all its wealth the Red River Valley is not yet thickly settled, the price of its lands is low, compared with their productive capacity and value and there is room in them for thousands. It is true that recently there have been some sharp advances in prices, but there are certain to be still further advances, until the value of the farm corresponds to the capitalization of the income that can be derived from it at prevailing interest rates. J. J. Hill, the great railway man, was asked a while ago what he thought about the tendency of these lands to advance in price. He declared that the tendency was permanent and bound to continue.

"The population of the United States," he said, "is increasing at the rate of 4,000 daily. We are growing at the rate of nearly 1,500,000 a year. We have doubled in every thirty or forty years of our history. Inside of fifty years we will have 150,000,000. Where are they going? Are we sending them away? Are they emigrating to other lands? No; we are taking care of them at home. Where is this extra million-and-a-half a year going? Where else but into the new lands of the West, and into the Northwest above all? Where else are cheap lands, fertile soil, healthful climate, transportation facilities to good markets and conditions favorable to human energy and enterprise so abundant and ready to hand as right here in the Northwest?



RAMSEY COUNTY FARM SCENE

The settlers in the North Dakota agricultural sections are building substantial homes and making the crop pay for them

"Is there anything of a boom character about such a condition as this? Not a bit. It is not only normal and natural, it is necessary, it is compelled. What else can this population do, where else can they go? The cities cannot absorb the 50,000,000 increase of the next thirty years. The bulk of the population must be engaged in productive occupations. They must be at work providing that great and fundamental necessity of mankind everywhere—food for subsistence. The great absorbing industry, the most important from a practical material standpoint, is the production of food, and food comes from the soil. The cities flourish and prosper and our civilization is enduring only when the vast majority of the people is on the soil toiling by sweat of the brow to produce food, on the one hand, and the raw material for manufacture,

trade and transportation on the other. The bulk of this 50,000,000 human increase must go to the soil, and they pour into the Northwest as naturally as water flows down hill. This population movement into the Northwest is as normal and natural as the fact that water seeks a level."

#### MORE EXPERT OPINION

On the point of land values the Commercial West of Minneapolis recently said: "If the actual rise in market value of the farm lands of the West during the past six years were computed, the aggregate increase of wealth of the west from this item alone would be almost beyond belief. This increase cannot be estimated to exactness, but \$5 per acre for every

plowable or pasturable acre, this to include wild land, is not too great an estimate. Lands in North Dakota, for example, are reputed to have doubled in market value since 1900. They doubtless have doubled since 1896. The increase in value of lands in the older western states has probably been more per acre than in the Dakotas.

"And at these increased prices western farm land is not 'overcapitalized.' Its earnings in a fair crop year at the present level of farm produce prices, justify the market. This increase in the land values of the west brings the west, and the farmer of the west, very far up in the scale of credits in the financial world. The farmer, his land, his personal note and his mortgage, the farm town merchant, the country banker, all have taken a better rating in the credit books."

## Interesting Letters From Settlers

### Testimonials From Many Who Have Made Happy Prosperous Homes in a Favored Section

#### THE RED RIVER VALLEY IN MINNESOTA IS GOOD FOR GRAIN AND STOCK

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 4, 1902.

Max Bass:—In regard to the country around Crookston, I will say that nature has done all it can for us, but there is still much for man to do, the same as in any other country. I threshed some grain this fall that went fifty bushels to the acre and in places where the land was not so well worked it went down to thirty and forty bushels. We can raise cattle here to better advantage than in other localities for we can raise an abundance of feed very cheap, and when farming is done right there is nothing on earth like the Red River Valley vegetables which grow here in abundance. All farm products bring good prices so a man who buys a farm here is bound to make a success, and if he farms properly will be able to pay for his farm in a few years. I have been here five years and am in all respects satisfied and would not to-day take \$40 per acre for my farm. The climate is good, and take it the year around, very pleasant. The water cannot be better. I have a well on my farm that could not be emptied and it is of the purest and best water. Yours truly, James Hedley.

#### THE RED RIVER VALLEY IS THE CREAM OF THE ENTIRE NORTHWEST

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 10, 1902.

Max Bass:—In speaking of this country, I would say it is the cream of the Northwest and that anyone looking for a home can do no better than buy in this part of the country. I bought my land two years ago and would not to-day sell for an advance of \$5,000, for I think I could not find a nicer home anywhere. We have a good soil, fine climate, and a chance to make the nicest kind of a home. Of course this is a new country, but it is the nicest I have ever seen. My wheat went No. 1 and the oats were the best I ever raised. This is a good place for stock, such an abundance of hay. Yours truly, O. E. Bassett.

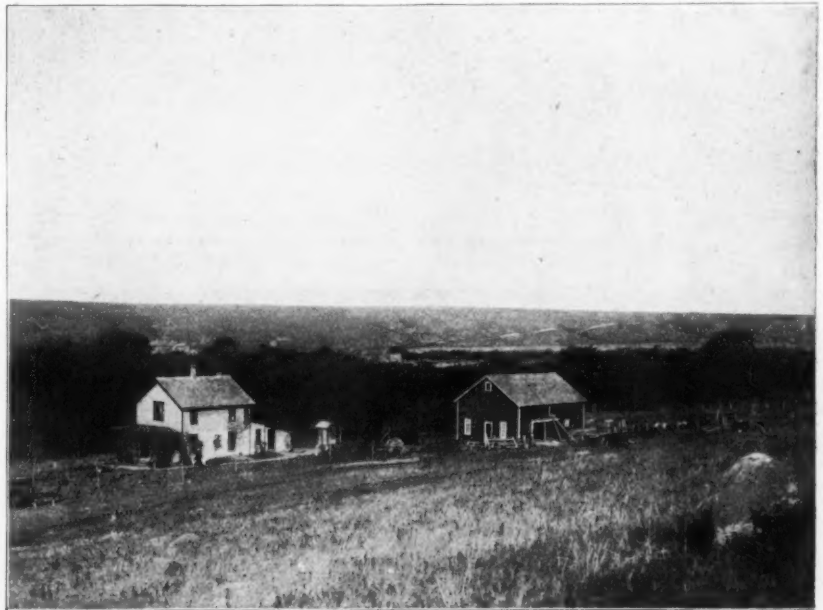
#### CORN IS BECOMING A PROFITABLE CROP IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY

Grandin, No. Dak., Nov. 11, 1902.

Max Bass:—I hardly know how to begin this letter, because I am so grateful to you for having pointed out to me the

advantages to the small farmer here in the Red River Valley. About four years ago I decided that I was making no money by renting farm land in Indiana and concluded I had better go west. I was a young man with a family growing up around me and I could not see that I was getting ahead by renting. In fact, some years I actually got behind. One day I picked up one of your publications telling about this rich Red River Valley and decided I would investigate it. I started out during the month of August, stopped in Chicago and took advantage of your excursion rates into the Red River Valley. I must say that I had some misgivings about going so far from home, but when I reached Fargo and saw what a thriving city it was, built up from only farming industries, I concluded that perhaps I was mistaken. And then, when I came to look over the

lands here in the Valley I was very agreeably surprised. I had not expected to find such rich productive soil nor so much of it. I had thought that the advertisements of this country must be over-drawn, but on the contrary I found one-half had not been told. After going out for a day or two and looking over lands, I selected a quarter section that had a comfortable set of buildings, a good well and a nice thriving grove surrounding the buildings. I paid \$31.00 per acre and I have never regretted my purchase. I got easy terms on the farm, paying about one-fourth cash and the balance in annual payments running for five years. I have made all of my payments out of the proceeds of my crops and have had a better living than I had back in Indiana. I find that instead of being "out of the world" as some of my friends predicted, there is every conven-



A PICTURESQUE FARM SCENE

Along the line of the Great Northern are many such typical scenes. Evidences of thrift and the productiveness of the soil



ience and advantage here that were to be found back East. There are excellent schools and churches. The towns and villages are all thriving and the necessities of life are not any more expensive than they were in Indiana. We are only a few hundred miles from the lumber districts of Northern Minnesota and lumber is cheaper here than it was back home. We find ready markets in Minneapolis and Duluth for all of our grain at very reasonable freight rates. Fuel and clothing and other necessities are all just as cheap as they were in Indiana.

Some of my friends told me, before I left, that I would not be able to raise corn, but I have proven by actual experience that they were wrong. I started in the first year with only ten acres of corn, because I did not know myself what success I would have with it, but I had such good success with the ten acres that I have increased the size of my corn field every year since. I now raise on my quarter section at least sixty acres of corn every year and I find that it matures well and has yielded

Indiana will come and do likewise. Respectfully yours, F. D. Holmes.

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HAS REGRETS BUT REJOICES THAT HE IS NO LONGER A RENT PAYER

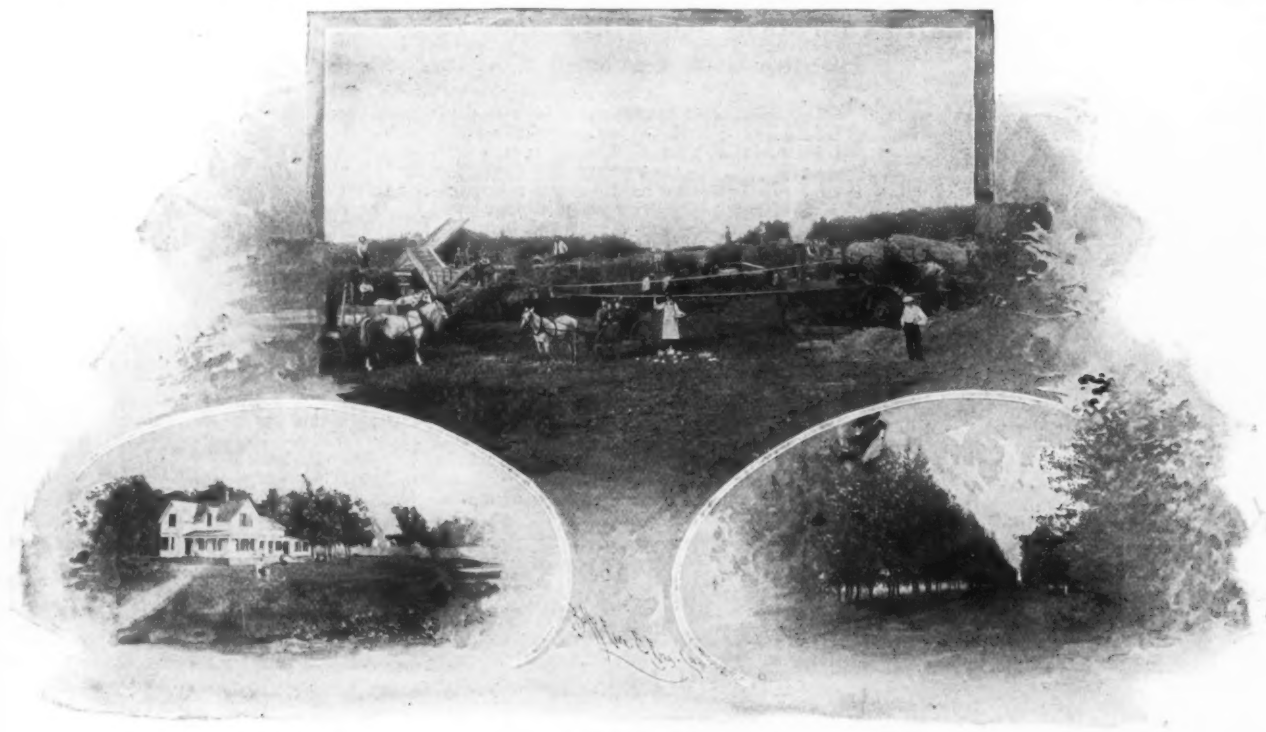
Blanchard, N. Dak., Nov. 11, 1902.

Max Bass:—I am well aware that it is your chief desire to see the Northwest, including this famous Red River Valley, well settled up with people who are doing well and making a success, and as I have now been here about three years I thought that a few lines from me, telling you how we liked the country and how we are getting along, would be interesting to you. As you know, I came to Traill County, North Dakota, in the Fall of 1899 and purchased a half section of land at \$33.00 per acre. I paid about one-fourth cash and am paying the balance in annual installments each year, running for five years, at only six per cent interest. We have had such good success in our farming, that from the present outlook, I think that I will be able to pay up in full for the half

steadily increasing in value. Farms in this vicinity are well improved, there are excellent buildings, good wells, and fine groves of trees. I would not take \$50 per acre for my land now and go back to Illinois and pay the high rent that I was obliged to pay before coming out here. I will soon have my half section of land paid for, and then I will be independent, which I never could have done had I continued to rent land, back in Illinois.

I have two sources of regret only. One is that I did not come sooner where I could make a good home for myself with so little effort. And the other is, that so many of my old friends still continue to pay big rentals back in Illinois, when they might come out here and do as well as I have done.

There is another thing that I wish to mention before closing, and that is the mistaken idea I had about the winters in this country, before coming out here. You know we had always been told that white man could not live in this country in winter. My experience has been that we have



SCENES OF FIELD, HOME AND FOREST

The North Dakota farmer does not worry about failure of crops, rather does he worry how he shall take care of it

about fifty bushels to the acre each year. I am feeding it to my cattle and hogs and find that it is a very profitable part of my farming.

Another thing surprised me very much, and that was that I could raise small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants and blackberries with excellent success. We find good markets for our butter and eggs, poultry and such animals as we have for sale. Take it all together, I am more than satisfied that I made the move I did. I would not give up my farm here and go back to Indiana and work as hard as I did on a rented farm no matter what inducement was offered to me. We enjoy excellent health and are happier than we were before coming west.

I wish to thank you for ever calling my attention to this rich Red River Valley, and only hope that some of my friends in

section next year, making it four years instead of five.

The soil on our farm is fully as good as I ever saw in my old state of Illinois. We have plenty of rainfall and the crops grow rapidly. Before I came up here I thought that the season would be too short for corn raising and perhaps not warm enough, but I found that I was mistaken. The summer season is as warm here as it is in Illinois and the summer days are much longer. We have an average of at least two hours a day more sunshine than we do back in Illinois. I have matured a good crop of corn every year, and I find that by feeding it to cattle and hogs, I am making good profits. In fact I am making on every acre of corn that I have planted at least twenty-five per cent on the valuation of the land at \$33.00 per acre, which I paid for it. Besides that, land is

had less discomfort and more real comfort during the winter out here than we had back in Illinois. The thermometer, at times, indicates a lower temperature than we had at home, but the air is entirely dry and is invigorating, while in Illinois it was damp and piercing.

I hope that you will go on with your good work and induce others to come west to the Red River Valley and better their condition. Respectfully yours, J. L. Adams.

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OPPORTUNITIES GOOD FOR INVESTORS AS WELL AS FARMERS

Hillsboro, N. D., Oct. 7, 1902.

Max Bass:—I am very glad to let you know that we are well pleased with this country, and I cheerfully recommend this particular locality as being the finest farming country I have ever seen. A little

over a year ago, I received some of your advertising matter about the "Great Northwest," and especially about the great opportunities in the Red River Valley, and I decided at once to investigate it for myself. I did so, and was well pleased with Cass and Traill Counties in North Dakota and also Clay County in Minnesota. In Fargo, I bought 480 acres at \$33 an acre. I paid about one-half cash and the balance I am paying in annual installments at six per cent interest, and according to present indications, if I don't buy any more land, I will be able to pay off all of my debts in another year from now. I traveled through several other states before coming here, looking for a location that would make a good home, as I could buy only a very little land in the state of Illinois with the few thousand dollars I had at my command. Having a large family of nearly grown-up children and being anxious to have them live near me in my old age, I was anxious to get a large tract of good land. Summing up everything, and considering all of the conditions, I think that the opportunities here for farmers (and also for investors) are better than in any other place I know of. Respectfully yours, Paul E. Zimmerman.

LAND WILL SOON PAY FOR ITSELF IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY

Kragens, Minn., Oct. 3, 1902.

Max Bass:—We take great pleasure in letting you know that we are well pleased with this country—in fact we like it more the longer we live here. We would have come out here several years ago had we not been afraid of cold winters, the same as many other people in our state of Indiana. Now that we have been here over two years, we like the climate here better than we did in Indiana. We bought land and we consider this land far better than any we have ever seen in Indiana. When we bought it a little over two years ago, we were not able to pay more than one-fourth cash, and the price of the land was \$30 an acre. So, you can easily see that we went into debt very heavily, but we will be able to pay for our land in full this fall, and perhaps buy some more. If we had planted more potatoes last year, we could have had the land paid for last fall. On what few acres we did plant, we got nearly 200 bushels to the acre and sold them at prices ranging from sixty cents to eighty cents a bushel. This year potatoes are bringing only twenty-five cents to thirty cents a bushel, but ever at that low figure we will be able to realize from \$40 to \$60 an acre out of our potatoes. Other farm products are bringing good prices here, too. Taking it all together, we are more than pleased that we came out here, as we could never have found such good opportunities in Indiana or Illinois. Besides that, we can keep all of our children at home, as we have plenty of land to work, and there is a good school near by to send them to. Yours very truly, C. A. Kruger.

LAND IS ADVANCING IN VALUE VERY FAST—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Hope, N. D., Oct. 9, 1902.

Max Bass:—It is now about three years since I called at your office in Chicago, and I remember well the advice you gave me—to go to North Dakota—but I never realized the value of that advice so well as I do today, and I take great pleasure in admitting it to you through these lines. I only had about \$1,500 when I got to Hope, Steele County, North Dakota, but in driving over the country I learned that there was considerable land for sale on easy terms, so I decided to buy. As a result, I

bought a half-section of land at \$16 an acre, and I was offered \$28 an acre for the same land a few days ago, but I told the would-be buyer that I wanted to buy some more land myself, instead of selling what I had. We are raising the same crops here that we did back east and are getting just as good prices for our products as we did back there. I have just finished putting my potatoes in the cellar, and I got over 1,000 bushels off from five acres, so you see we will not go hungry this winter. My wheat went twenty-eight bushels to the acre and I think the corn will make a little over forty bushels. Considering my experience, I can cheerfully recommend this part of the country to anybody that is looking for a good home, or a good investment either, and I will for ever be thankful to you for the advice you gave me to go to North Dakota. With kindest regards, I am, Yours very truly, James A. Flynn.

WOULD NOT SELL HIS FARM AND GO BACK TO PENNSYLVANIA TO LIVE

Kelso, N. D., Oct. 11, 1902.

Max Bass:—I consider it my duty now to write you a few lines and thank you from the bottom of my heart that I ever came to this country, as I was induced to come out here by reading some of your advertisements back in Pennsylvania a couple of years ago. Of course, it was hard for us to leave our friends and homes, and go so far west, but it did not take us very long to get acquainted out here, and now we have just as many friends and a far better home than we ever had in Pennsylvania. And the best thing of all is that we now own our home and are all out of debt. We got our land by paying one-fourth cash and the balance in annual payments, "on or before," at six per cent interest. Having help enough of my own to farm all of the land that I bought, I was able to pay for my land in full this



NORTH DAKOTA CORN

The above illustration shows J. W. Searing of the Fargo Forum examining the corn on the farm of James Holes, near Fargo



CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, FARGO, N. D.

The church facilities of the Red River Valley and in fact all of North Dakota are exceptional, all denominations being represented

fall, after selling this year's crop. I would not sell my land for \$100 an acre and go back to Pennsylvania again to live.

With best wishes for your success in sending new settlers to this great and fruitful country, I am, Yours truly, Andrew Anderson.

#### WHY IT WILL PAY TO BUY LAND IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 13, 1902.

Max Bass:—I take great pleasure, and liberty too, in addressing you, and I wish to thank you for your cheap land-seeker's ticket that you sold me about a year ago, to Fargo, N. D. If you had not offered me the cheap railroad rates to Fargo, the chances are that I would never have had an opportunity to see this country and do as well as I have. I have just sold a half-section of land for \$38 an acre, which I bought for \$25. I also bought another full section of land, which I rented to a friend of mine who has a large family of grown up children. This land I also bought at \$25 an acre, and it netted me this fall, from my share of the crop, nearly \$4 an

acre. As I have a good renter on it, I shall probably never sell it, although I have been offered a good deal more than I paid for it.

If you ever come to Fargo, please call on me, as I will be very glad to see you. Very truly yours, R. H. Bush.

#### WHAT YOUNG PEOPLE CAN DO TOWARDS MAKING A HOME IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 8, 1902.

Max Bass:—You may remember that I called at your office in Chicago something like three years ago, but I dare say that you never expected to hear from me again. I was very much impressed with your advice to go to North Dakota to make a home for myself. I had been married only a short time, but both myself and my wife were strong and willing to work. I took your advice and came out here to Fargo on one of your cheap excursion tickets. When I arrived here, I bought a half-section on very reasonable terms—one-fourth cash and the balance in easy annual payments at six per cent interest. We have worked together, wife

and I, for the past three years, and if nothing happens to us, we will have our farm all paid for next year. We found Fargo a lively metropolitan town of about 10,000 population, and an excellent market for all kinds of farm products, such as butter, eggs, poultry, garden truck, hay and so forth. We sell our butter for twenty-five cents a pound the year round. Eggs sell from fifteen cents to thirty-five cents, poultry from twelve and a half to twenty cents a pound, and other things in proportion. Taking everything into consideration, we do not think that we could have done better anywhere in the United States, and we want to thank you for your advice to go to North Dakota. With kindest regards to you from myself and wife, I am very truly yours, W. H. Doyle.

#### IT WAS DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE THE GOOD THINGS HEARD OF NORTH DAKOTA

Cummings, N. D., Nov. 10, 1902.

Max Bass:—As we know you are very much interested in hearing how we are getting along in North Dakota. We therefore, take pleasure in writing you these few lines, letting you know that we are well pleased with the change we made, by selling our farm in Indiana and coming out to Traill County, North Dakota. When we first heard of this country we could not make ourselves believe that it was as good a country as it is and it took us a long time to decide on making this move. We wish very much that a great many other farmers, who are living on small farms, or renting land, in Indiana would know how much better they could do for themselves if they would come out here. I worked hard on a small farm in Indiana the last fifteen years and during all these years I did not make as much money as I did in North Dakota in two years. Last year was the first year I was out here and although I liked it very much I did not dare to say or write anything, because I thought perhaps next year I would not fare as well, but I have done even better this year than last. Of course, in Indiana I was farming only eighty acres of land and here I am farming a half section, which I bought.

All the land here in the Red River Valley is so nice and level, no sloughs, no stones nor stumps, therefore work is very much easier and in fact nearly all of the work is done by machinery. The last two years, since I have been here, the land which I am farming has yielded twice as much as the land that I farmed in Indiana. I had over two tons to the acre of timothy this year, seventy bushels of oats, twenty-eight bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of potatoes and a fine crop of corn, which is not all husked as yet, but which I think will go in the neighborhood of fifty bushels to the acre.

The markets here for all farm products are as good as they are in Indiana and such stuff as hogs, chickens, eggs, butter and cheese bring even better prices than they do in Indiana. The only thing I am sorry for and that is that I have wasted so many years working so hard back in Indiana. Respectfully yours, I. Linder.

#### RED RIVER VALLEY CROPS ARE GOOD, AND PRICES ARE GOOD

Fargo, N. D., Nov 10, 1902.

Max Bass:—Knowing that you are very much interested in settling up this country, more than it is, and as we like it so much out here therefore hope that you will make a success, and we trust that all of the people back East, who are renting land or living on a small farm will take your advice and come up here where we are.



Fargo is the best market for cattle and hogs, butter and eggs, cream and milk, turkeys and chickens, and in fact most everything that we have for sale than any other place we know of. It is equally as good as Chicago, but we did not have money enough to buy land near Chicago, as we would have had to pay \$100 an acre for the poorest of it and \$200 for the best of it. We bought land out here for \$32.00 per acre, which brings us as good results, and better, than the land which we could have bought near Chicago and paid over \$100 per acre for it.

There are a great many of our farms out here owned by Eastern capitalists, that will be on the market and therefore there will be room here for a great many small farmers. Our chickens laid eggs nearly all last winter and we got 35 cents per dozen for our eggs and 7 cents per quart for our milk. We sold some hogs this summer in Fargo that brought us 7 cents per pound on foot. The land here is as rich as I have ever seen anywhere, therefore we are more than pleased with this country and hope to see others come up here soon, also. Respectfully yours, C. Von Nieda.

#### AN OLD SETTLER IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY GIVES SOME VALUABLE INFORMATION

Great Bend, N. D., Nov. 5, 1902.

Max Bass:—This is to certify that I have been a resident of Richland County, North Dakota, for the past twenty-five years; that I came to this County without any means whatever and took up a homestead of 160 acres near Great Bend, in this County, where I have resided ever since. I have been farming for the last twenty-five years and am now the owner of 800 acres of land free of any incumbrance, with about \$5,000.00 improvements on it, and own besides the land about \$6,000.00 of personal property. During the time that I have farmed in this County I never have had a crop failure, and on an average my land has paid me an income of eight per cent, basing the value of the land at about

\$40.00 an acre. As far as productiveness of soil and certainty of crops is concerned, I honestly believe that the Red River Valley of the North, and the soil in Richland County especially, cannot be beaten anywhere. Yours truly, Albert Bohn.

#### THE RED RIVER VALLEY IS ONE OF THE BEST FARMING DISTRICTS TO BE FOUND IN THE COUNTRY

Wahpeton, N. D., Nov. 6, 1902.

Max Bass:—In answer to your inquiry I can say, I have lived in Richland County, North Dakota, twenty years. I started in with almost nothing, taking up 160 acres of Government land as a homestead, on which I have lived ever since. In 1899, I bought 160 acres adjoining me at about \$32.00 per acre, on which I paid \$1,000 down, all of which I have paid now with the exception of \$1,200. The money I have made these payments with I got from the proceeds of the farm. In 1901, I bought two more quarters, 320 acres, which cleared me, after paying my expense, a net profit of \$2,000. I like it first-class in North Dakota. We have a good climate and certainly the best soil that I have found in America. I can only advise farmers intending to settle in the Northwest to come to North Dakota and look up the Red River Valley lands and they will find that we have one of the best farming districts that can be found anywhere. Yours truly, John Holthusen.

#### VALUABLE EXPERIENCE FROM A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN

Barney, Richland County, N. D., Oct. 21, 1902.

Max Bass:—At request I write you this statement of my short experience in North Dakota. I lived fifty-two years in Iowa, where I was State Commander of the G. A. R. and was representative in the legislature from Sioux County, one of the very best agricultural counties in the grand old State of Iowa. I came to Richland County, North Dakota, a year ago and bought

960 acres of land. It is located in the Red River Valley proper, in a very prosperous settlement. I have just finished garnering my crop for this year and can truthfully say that I never raised a better or more valuable average crop in Iowa than the one I have, here, this year.

I know that it will be doubted, but it is nevertheless absolutely true, that this crop has paid me twenty-five per cent on the total amount invested in my farms. I have invested less than \$30 an acre in these lands, and the average, net, yield for this year is more than \$8 per acre.

I have seen only one winter, here, and the weather during that, was as fine as I ever saw anywhere. The soil is as good as the best of Iowa or Illinois and all it needs is good men to farm it.

But, it is useless to write these things. Let the people come here and see the country and judge for themselves. Very truly yours, C. F. Bailey.

#### A VALUABLE LETTER—IT SHOULD HAVE THE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF EVERY PROSPECTIVE HOMESEEEKER

Mayville, N. D., Nov. 12, 1902

Max Bass:—I understand that you are making inquiry regarding the raising of corn in the Red River Valley, and also as to the raising and feeding of cattle, sheep, and Hogs. Many have the idea that we cannot raise corn in this section of the country, nor do much with cattle and hogs. You will no doubt remember that in 1894 we started in raising corn on a large scale here, and from 140 acres we got 11,500 bushels of ears and 295 tons fodder. We run all this corn through a Thredder and Husker, and feed the ears to steers, fattening for market, and the fodder to young stock. Since then we have been raising corn every year, and while some seasons, like this, the corn does not fully mature, it does not in other corn states either, but the feed qualities are always there.

Last year we raised 200 acres of corn, fattening forty-eight steers for market



IN A NORTH DAKOTA POTATO PATCH

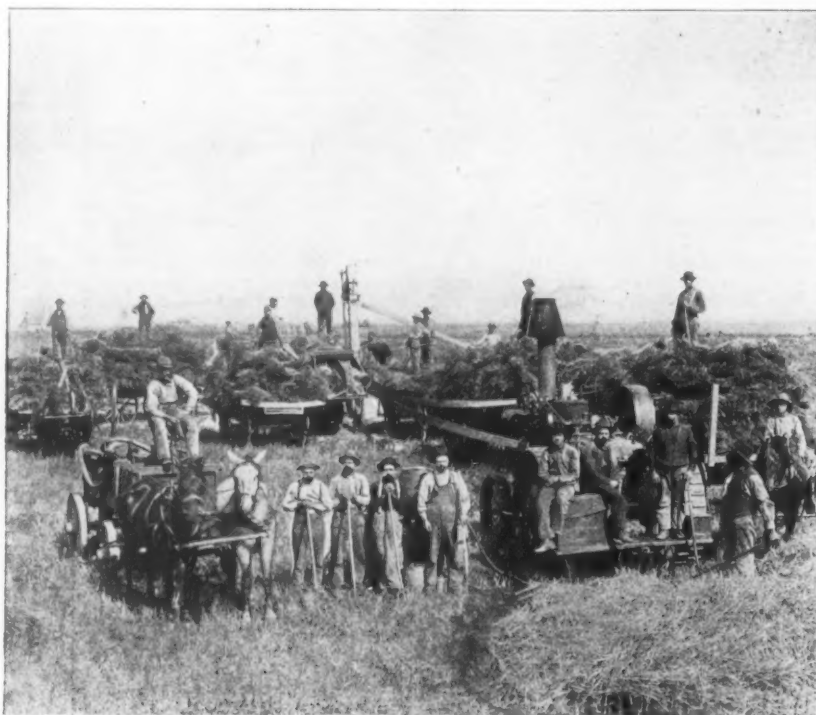
Vegetables are a source of profit to the farmer, and the soil of North Dakota is particularly adapted to the raising of vegetables

with the snapped ears, after bringing them in off the stubble fields, the first of December. These steers we turned on the market in March, doubling our money on them. We also had 224 hogs and pigs, which run after the steers, and these were turned off during the winter. On the stalks we fed 178 horses and mules, and 170 head of young cattle which we have kept over this summer. Charging the feed up to all the stock for the winter, and crediting proceeds of sales, and increase in those that were kept this summer, less all expense in raising the 200 acres of corn, and expense of caring for stock, we made a profit of \$4,135.85 on that field of corn. At the same time, we put the land in the best of condition for raising wheat, by the change in crop, and the cultivating which we gave the land. It is facts from those that have actually tested the raising of corn and stock in the state that has weight, and we are glad to give you our experience. I presume you are giving those who desire to make homes in this

did the first year it was cut, and I cut from one and one-half to two and one-half tons per acre on the land. I believe this land will produce a good crop every year, by diversified farming, and I believe this is proven by the fact that last year I raised on an old piece of ground twenty-five bushels of No. 1 hard wheat to the acre. The first crop was taken off this same land in 1872. Besides raising grain we have here a fine country for stock, as plenty of feed can be raised cheap. Cord fodder grows splendid and in a few more years I am satisfied we will raise good corn, as parties who have given corn their attention are having good results. We have a good climate and excellent water and I find this a very pleasant country to live in. Yours truly, B. Sampson.

DETAILS FROM ONE OF THE LARGEST FARMS IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY

Duane, N. D., Nov. 5, 1902.  
Max Bass:—About twenty-five years



THRESHING SCENE IN NORTH DAKOTA

section the information, and are anxious to get facts that can be relied upon, and we are glad to give you any information we can, the same as in years past. Very truly yours, R. S. Wilson, Agent for The Grandin Farm.

WHAT COUNTRY CAN BEAT THIS RECORD OF A RED RIVER VALLEY FARM?

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 10, 1902.

Max Bass:—I have been farming in Polk Co., Minnesota, for several years and have raised on my farm an average of from twenty to thirty bushels of wheat, forty to seventy-five bushels of oats, thirty to fifty bushels of barley, twenty to thirty bushels of rye and from 300 to 400 bushels of potatoes per acre. I have also had good success with corn and all garden vegetables. I have a piece of hay land on which hay has been harvested for twenty-seven years, and it raised as much hay this year as it

ago, while living in the east, I received a bulletin of the old St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y (the Great Northern R'y of to-day), setting forth the richness of the soil of this fertile valley of the Red River of the North. The bulletin was attractive both in appearance and subject matter, it interested me, and I determined to inspect the country and decide upon its possibilities for myself.

Leaving Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 20th, 1879, with a friend, and coming direct to St. Paul, Minn., we called at the office of the land department of the St. P. M. & M. R'y, the office then being in a little old frame building near the old wooden station in that city.

At this office we obtained maps and descriptions of the tracts of land for sale by the railway company, and left for Fargo via Glyndon. We were nearly twenty-four hours in making the trip, which I made last Saturday, on the Great North-

ern "Flyer," in six hours, so great has been the improvement in transportation facilities.

After making up my mind to purchase, I selected the highest priced piece of land on my list,—a quarter section for which I paid \$880.00. At that time, that was the highest figure that had been paid for land in Traill County, Dakota Territory, but from that day to this, I have never had cause to regret my purchase, although, as I had then but \$1,000.00, which I had earned by the sweat of my brow, you may be assured that I was careful about how I invested it.

The following year I made a contract for the cultivation of the land, and the next year, or in 1881, I had the first crop. At that time there was no railroad in Traill County, and it was necessary to ship the grain to Fargo by the Red River, and the freight from my farm to Fargo was six cents per bushel. The product of that one quarter section brought, in Fargo, in cash, \$6,400.00. I remember that amount very distinctly. I have always kept books for my business transactions, but in 1890 the building where I had them kept was burned, and consequently from 1881 to 1890 detailed data are lacking, although from 1891 to 1901, both inclusive, the following figures from my books will show that the business of farming in the Red River Valley is as sure and profitable as any reasonable man should ask.

The year of 1902 is not included in these figures because the crop for this year is not yet sold, and the accounts of course not closed.

These figures may be analyzed and adjusted to smaller tracts of land, to show the rate of expense per acre. The farm has grown from 160 to 2,000 acres, or from one quarter to twelve and one-half quarter sections, starting with a capital of \$1,000.00.

It will not take the average farmer long to determine for himself that a farm of 160 or 320 acres has a great advantage over the larger tract, on account of the great saving in wages, and also in the household expenses. The business of farming differs from any other business in that the expense of farming a small tract is proportionately much smaller than the cost of conducting the same business on a large scale, while the small farmer has a larger percentage of profit in addition. One may see this at a glance by looking over these figures.

There is another advantage which the farmer in this locality has over his brethren in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The grain freight rate from Iowa to Chicago for the average farmer is at least twenty-five per cent higher than for the average farmer in this valley to Duluth. The farmer in Kansas and Nebraska pays from forty per cent to fifty per cent more freight on his grain than does the Red River Valley farmer, and anything that can be raised in those states can also be raised here.

We can raise more dollars per acre and be surer of a crop, year in and year out, than in many states in which the land is selling for from \$75.00 to \$150.00 per acre. This great inequality in price cannot last long for the keen investor will see that these lands at \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00 per acre are snaps of the greatest kind.

The farmer who has forty or eighty acres of land, which will sell at \$75.00 to \$150.00 per acre, can sell out, come here, and get for his one acre there, four acres here, in the garden spot of the world. The far famed valley of the Nile is not in it in fertility with the Red River Valley of the North.

The climate is about the same as that of

the state of New York. We have good weather, good water, good grass, corn fodder, oats weighing from forty to forty-four pounds to the bushel, and sometimes as much as forty-six, fine barley, and the finest potatoes in the world.

The writer will be pleased to answer any enquiries relative in any way to the business of farming in this section of the country, and is equally willing to show his books in proof of the figures herein contained. Yours truly, Henry Duane Hurley.

CAPT. ALDERSON IS STILL SATISFIED WITH HIS NORTH DAKOTA HOME

Devils Lake, N. D., Oct. 29, 1902.

Max Bass:—When I came here from Coeburn, Va., four years ago I bought a place, but I have improved it so much that it would take considerable cash to buy it. Have spent several thousand dollars improving the farm and made it all on the place. My crop this year was better than any previous year. I think the chances are very good for any Eastern man to come here, but he should have some means. If he can have a little cash he can soon be a happy man and in a few years have a home of his own. One reason why people can do so well here is that one man can farm 320 acres in North Dakota easier than they can 100 acres in the East, and in a good season the results here would be \$5 to \$1 in the East. I cannot say anything in reference to my neighbors' crops, but this year I raised 2-100 bushels of flax off 150 acres and my wheat went 30 bushels to the acre, oats, 55, barley, 30, spelts, 30. Yours truly, Thomas Alderson.

MRS. SHORB WRITES OF HER NEW HOME AND OF THEIR SATISFACTION

Surrey, N. D., Oct. 27, 1902.

Max Bass:—I feel like writing a few words of encouragement to the many who may be thinking of changing their location. We came here in March, 1900, from West Minister, Md., and we feel that we have made no mistake in coming, and think we could not have done any better had we looked around for several years. We came to get a home and make the best of things as we found them. Of course we miss many of the conveniences we enjoyed in the East, but can say we have not endured any of the hardships that we used to hear older people speak of in settling up the Eastern states, for the land is ready to plow without grubbing bushes or blasting stumps. The first year one can raise a crop. Our crops have been very satisfactory every year. This season wheat and other grain is very good with the exception of flax, which did not do so well. We had a fine garden; vegetables of all kinds do well here. I find this country the same as anywhere else, if we sow and plant and attend to them, we will reap and feel more than paid for the work, but the trouble with so many people is that they get the wrong idea of this country. Too many have the idea that the money is lying around here waiting for them to pick up and never give a thought that it means work, work, to fix up a home out on these fine, broad prairies, and therefore they sell out and return to their Eastern homes only to regret it in later years. We now have a good, commodious church house about completed at Surrey, to be dedicated the first Sunday in December, and we feel very much encouraged in the Lord's work here, which makes it seem more like

home. I can advise any of our friends to come here, but, of course, the free land is all gone, though homes can be bought cheap. Land is increasing in value every month. We have had many good people stop with us since here and feel contented and happy in our new home. Our children have attended school seventeen months since we lived here. Yours truly, Margaret R. Shorb.

THERE IS LESS WASTE LAND IN NORTH DAKOTA THAN IN ANY OTHER STATE

Renville, N. D., Nov. 15, 1902.

Max Bass:—I moved to this locality in the spring of 1901 and took a homestead. Our experience the first year was rather unique for a family that had been used to living in town, our former home being Canton, Ill. We only had a shack ten by thirteen, and a tent to stow away a family of five and part of the time four or five boarders, besides living forty miles from anywhere; but now we have a good general store within one-half mile, a daily mail and a good comfortable home for

160 acres, well improved and stocked with plenty of farm machinery and am clear of debts. We have good schools and churches and convenient markets. I have a wife and seven children, five boys and two girls, all Dakotians. The climate certainly agrees with us, as the above record will attest, and I have never been obliged to call a doctor for any of the children. I think the chances are better here for poor people than anywhere in the world. There is always an abundance of work at good wages, if not employed at home. A man can operate three times the amount of land here with the same help as in the East. Land is still cheap, and growing more valuable all the time. Almost any of our farmers who desire to sell would usually as soon sell on crop payment plan as on cash terms. I have been successful financially and otherwise, and do not imagine that I could have done as well anywhere else. Since I have been here I have seen a yield of eighty bushels of oats to the acre and forty bushels of wheat. Last season one of my neighbors, George Cunningham, raised 4,400 bushels of flax



HARVESTING THE MILK

ourselves and a good barn for our stock. We have found that all kinds of small grain do exceedingly well as regards quantity and quality. We had an abundance of sweet corn from our garden this year, but the season was not long enough for it to ripen. I have been in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, but I never saw in either so little waste land as we have here. One may ride all day here without finding a single quarter section of land but what a man can make a good living on if he will only work it, and I never saw a soil that will stand the two extremes of wet and dry like the soil of North Dakota. We have had an exceptionally dry season here this year, but our crops have been reasonably good, though not as good as they were last year. We are all fully satisfied with our home. Yours truly, P. O. Heald.

AMPLE EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS AND PROSPERITY

Devils Lake, N. D., Nov. 4, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came here from Sherwood, Mich., in 1888, a young man without means, and now I have a good farm of

on 200 acres. Yours truly, Fremont B. Price.

A LITTLE EXPERIENCE FROM ONE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS

Bottineau, N. D., Oct. 10, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came to this country from Ontario, in 1889, and my experience here has been pretty good. During all this time I never had a total failure of crop. The poorest crop I ever had was in 1894 when my wheat went ten bushels to the acre. I came here with no money and now I could sell out for about \$8,000. A man can come here now with moderate means, and if he is a worker he can do well. Land is cheap and a man can easily pay for a farm out of three or four crops. Many of my neighbors who have been here a few years have done as well or better than I. Both my family and myself like the climate first rate. We have never had any sickness to speak of. In 1891 my wheat averaged thirty bushels, but some of my neighbors had as much as forty bushels to the acre. Yours truly, A. B. Turner.



# Some Interesting Agricultural Data

## Statistics Showing the Wonderful Fertility of Lands in North Dakota

THE RECORD MADE AT THE NATIONAL BUTTER EXHIBIT AT MILWAUKEE WAS A CREDIT TO THE STATE

I am pleased to see that the North Dakota butter makers took a place near the apex in the national butter contest held at Milwaukee recently, says J. H. Sheppard in the Fargo Forum. The outranking of three of the older recognized dairy states and ranking within one per cent of as many more, deserved greater credit than it appears to do upon the face of it. The natural conditions handicap the butter-makers in western creameries. The country is not thickly settled about our North Dakota creameries and by reason of that fact that milk or cream must be carried long distances before it reaches the butter maker. Our people do not have the conveniences for taking care of milk which they have in the older settled countries.

Milk is very sensitive to derogatory odors and flavors and one needs the famed "spring house" or the modern refrigerator for the best care of milk and cream. I am informed that one competing butter maker from North Dakota receives some cream and some milk at his creamery which is always a handicap in the production of a "gilt-edge" product.

Another competitor from this state receives both cream and milk at his factory and on some of his routes the wagon collects upon alternate days and some of the cream which he receives has been skimmed with a separator while other messes of it are skimmed from shallow pans and from common crocks. It will make butter to be sure but every woman in the state knows that the conditions named form a strong handicap in producing a high grade product. I am pleased to see North Dakota make so good a showing for the old adage, "as the twig is bent so the tree inclines," is amply true in the way the dairy products of a state will be classed upon the general market for years to come. I congratulate the butter makers upon their success.

### NORTH DAKOTA PROGRESS

Thirty years ago there was neither a farmer nor a mile of railroad within the

borders of North Dakota. Today it has a population not far from 400,000, with a railroad mileage of more than 3,000 miles. The assessed valuation of its real estate in 1901 was \$124,599,809. Since 1900 its farm lands are reputed to have doubled in market value.

The farm produce raised in North Dakota last year, including live stock easily aggregated more than \$200 per capita for the entire population of the state. The increase in farm land values last year was probably twice that amount.

The State has, according to the assessment records of 1901, farms to the number of 38,808; combined farms and ranches, 20,150; ranches, 6,150. It is believed that fully 100,000 settlers will come into North Dakota this year, and that by the end of 1902 the population of the state will aggregate a half million. Population determines the value of lands. This population is destined to be permanent, for the lands of this state are better understood now than they were fifteen years ago.

The impossible will not be attempted, as it was in many instances then. North Dakota is rapidly coming to be a state of diversified farming, which means unvarying and substantial farm property.

### PROSPEROUS FARMING

An Ohio farmer came to Ward county two years ago with \$1,600 and now has \$4,500 received from the sale of lands and negotiable notes and chattel mortgages in bank for \$10,800, four houses and thirteen lots in Minot—and is looking about for more business. Of North Dakota he says: "Well, it is good enough for me as long as I live. Where could I have made as much as I have cleared up in the last two years? Why, I sold \$4,000 worth of flax this season and some people are trying to make out that this is a poor year. It makes a difference whether the crop is put in right and in season or not. Of course I sold 200 horses and made some money in that way this summer. I made enough money out of the horses to pay for the use of the horses on the farm and for my hired help. I tell you my selling

my farm had the effect of raising the value of the land in that vicinity. Why, the people put their land up \$500 in one day."

### BROME GRASS

Fred Oben of Bartlett township, this county, has been experimenting with brome grass, and has met with great success, says the Devil's Lake Inter Ocean. From twenty acres this year he sold \$600 worth of seed. He says it is the coming grass for this state, and that there is more money in raising it for feed than there is in growing grain. He says stock eat it in preference to native hay, and that the yield is from five to six times heavier. It stands dry weather better even than wet weather. Mr. Oben says he feeds his horses only brome grass through the winter and that they come out better in the spring than if they were fed grain.

Joseph Thatcher of Lawton, has also experimented with brome grass and is highly pleased with results.

### FROM ROLETTE COUNTY

A. N. Bourassa, of Fairview, who had 130 acres of wheat which averaged 34 bushels to the acre, shipped three carloads to Minneapolis, where it was graded No. 1 hard with only one-half a pound dockage, says the Dunseith Herald of Oct. 16, 1902. The commission firm wrote Mr. Bourassa as follows: "We confirm herewith the sale of your three cars of wheat on today's market at the highest possible price obtainable, which trust will be satisfactory. There has been no wheat on our market of as fine a quality as this, an this crop. It sold at one cent better price than was made yesterday for the same grade, although the market is one-half cent lower." Rolette county is one of the best in North Dakota, and the records prove it.

### NINETY-ONE BUSHELS

Chas. Dayou, for whom the station of Dayou, this county, is named, owns a farm of several thousand acres in Ramsey county. He has been farming a number of years and has made a success of it. It



SCENE ON THE CHAFFER FARM, CASS COUNTY, N. D.

may truthfully be said that Mr. Dayou is a business farmer—that is he conducts his farming operations with the same care and observation that a man would put into a mercantile store or any other line of business.

This year Mr. Dayou had a forty acre field of oats that threshed out ninety-one bushels per acre and which weighed over forty pounds per bushel. He had a 200 acre field that averaged seventy-one bushels per acre. These are mentioned simply as instances of what ordinary care and pains will produce in this country. Mr. Dayou had several hundred acres of wheat that averaged over twenty-five bushels per acre and graded No. 1 hard.—Starkweather, N. D., Times, Oct. 10, 1902.

#### DIVERSIFIED FARMING

The Emery farm, located at Emerado, this state, and one of the largest in the state, has gone more into diversified farming this year than ever before, says the Grand Forks Herald. J. K. Buttery, the manager, in speaking of this feature of

Nick Muehlin, 350 acres, 5,000 bushels of flax.

Sam Cochrane, Grand Harbor township, 130 acres, raised 1,900 bushels of flax and 600 bushels of oats.

Anton Dion, Grand Harbor township, reports his yield as 36 bushels of wheat to the acre, 60 bushels of oats, 35 bushels barley and 10 bushels of flax.

John McDonald, of Noonan township, seems to have the banner yield of flax, reporting thus far an average of 23 bushels on a very large acreage. A very close second to this is the yield of Mr. David Ullery, in Royal township, (15,853) 22¾ bushels.

Robt. McKay, Grand Harbor, 20 bushels of wheat, 40 of flax and 40 of oats.

Capt. Alderson, Lake township, reports his flax averaging 14 to 15 bushels and wheat 30 bushels.

Roy King, of Bergen township, reports 17 bushels of flax to the acre and 25 bushels of wheat.

Remi Verandre, Noonan township, 16 bushels of flax per acre.

Col. H. M. Creel, S. Minnewaukan

farmers' ears. The yields are ranging from 18 to 36 bushels of wheat, 25 to 40 of barley, 30 to 75 of oats, and as high as 22 for flax. Arne Torblaa reports an average of 30 bushels to the acre for his wheat. One piece of 100 acres yielded 34 bushels to the acre, and the sample was pronounced the finest yet received in West Superior. N. O. Noten's wheat yielded 25 bushels to the acre. J. Tomt's wheat averaged 20 bushels. Reliable reports have been received from Voss of yields of wheat as high as 36 bushels to the acre.

St. Thomas Times: We have heard of a number of good yields of barley in this vicinity, but believe that the crop raised by Ed. Trotter, on the C. H. Hager farm within the corporate limits, is the best. From 20 acres of land 975 bushels were threshed, elevator measure, a little more than 48 bushels per acre. This barley netted 40 cents a bushel, or \$19.20 per acre.

Langdon Courier-Democrat: Since the beginning of the week W. J. Mooney has completed the threshing of his big crop of barley on two farms west of town. Both places show an average of better than 40 bushels an acre, and for the price at which this grain is selling brings more for the single crop than what the original price of the land was a few years ago.

Walsh County: The following yields per acre have been reported: Sam Bedford (R. B. Hunt's place), Fertile, 28 bushels; And. Catherwood, Kensington, 18 bushels; Robt. Arnot, Kensington, 18 bushels; F. McMurray, Kensington, 26 bushels; Lyman Brandt, Medford, 25 bushels; Clark McLaughlin, Cleveland, 23 bushels; D. E. Towle, Rushford, 20 bushels.

Grand Forks County: Yields of from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre are not uncommon, and other grains are turning out well in most sections. Of course these are not averages, but they serve to indicate that when the entire crop is saved, the results will be such as to please both farmers and those dependent on them. The yield of flax will vary perhaps more than that of any other grain, owing to the widely divergent conditions under which it was sown.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, GRAND FORKS, N. D.

farming in North Dakota, said he believed there was good money to be made by all farmers who followed up the matter in a practical manner. During the present year the Emery farm has disposed of several loads of hogs to butchers in this city, which have netted between \$500 and \$600. At present there are over 200 small pigs on the farm which promise to bring handsome returns on the investment when they have been disposed of. Instead of devoting his entire attention to wheat this year, as so many of the farmers in the state are doing, Mr. Buttery has 140 acres sown to corn, 320 to millet, oats, and speltz, and in addition a large quantity of other produce.

#### CROP REPORTS

Following is crop report from A. M. Powell to the North Dakota Record for the "Harvest Number."

While these yields are recorded at random, they are not confined to any one locality, but are from all parts of the county, so your readers will see that, as in previous years, Ramsey county is fully sustaining its reputation as being one of the banner counties of our state.

Powell farm, Norway township, 115 acres of flax, 20 bushels per acre.

Trefle Bail, near Penn, 60 acres of flax, 17 bushels per acre.

township, reports a yield of 4,011 bushels of oats on 60 acres; 1,470 bushels of barley on 35 acres and 701 bushels of wheat on 20 acres. L. L. Stenseth and Paul Hanson, of the same township, report 24 bushels of wheat per acre. Mr. Stenseth also reports 37 bushels of barley per acre.

G. W. Strong, in the extreme northeastern part of the county, reports a yield of 46 bushels of speltz and 50 bushels of oats per acre.

Peter Traynor, one of the best farmers in Bergen township, is favored with a 40,000 bushel crop on 180 acres. Arthur Peterson, of the same township, reports 625 bushels of flax on a 35 acre field.

Geo. Welch, Cato township, reports 19 bushels of flax to the acre, and Thos. O'Brien 15 bushels.

Pat Creely, Grand Harbor township, 50 acres of wheat yielding 32 bushels per acre.

#### NORTH DAKOTA CROPS

Mohall (Ward county) Correspondence: Harvesting has begun at last in this locality, flax being about the whole crop. Those who have threshed west of us find their flax yielding from 14 to 25 bushels per acre, wheat averaging 18, and oats from 28 to 40 bushels.

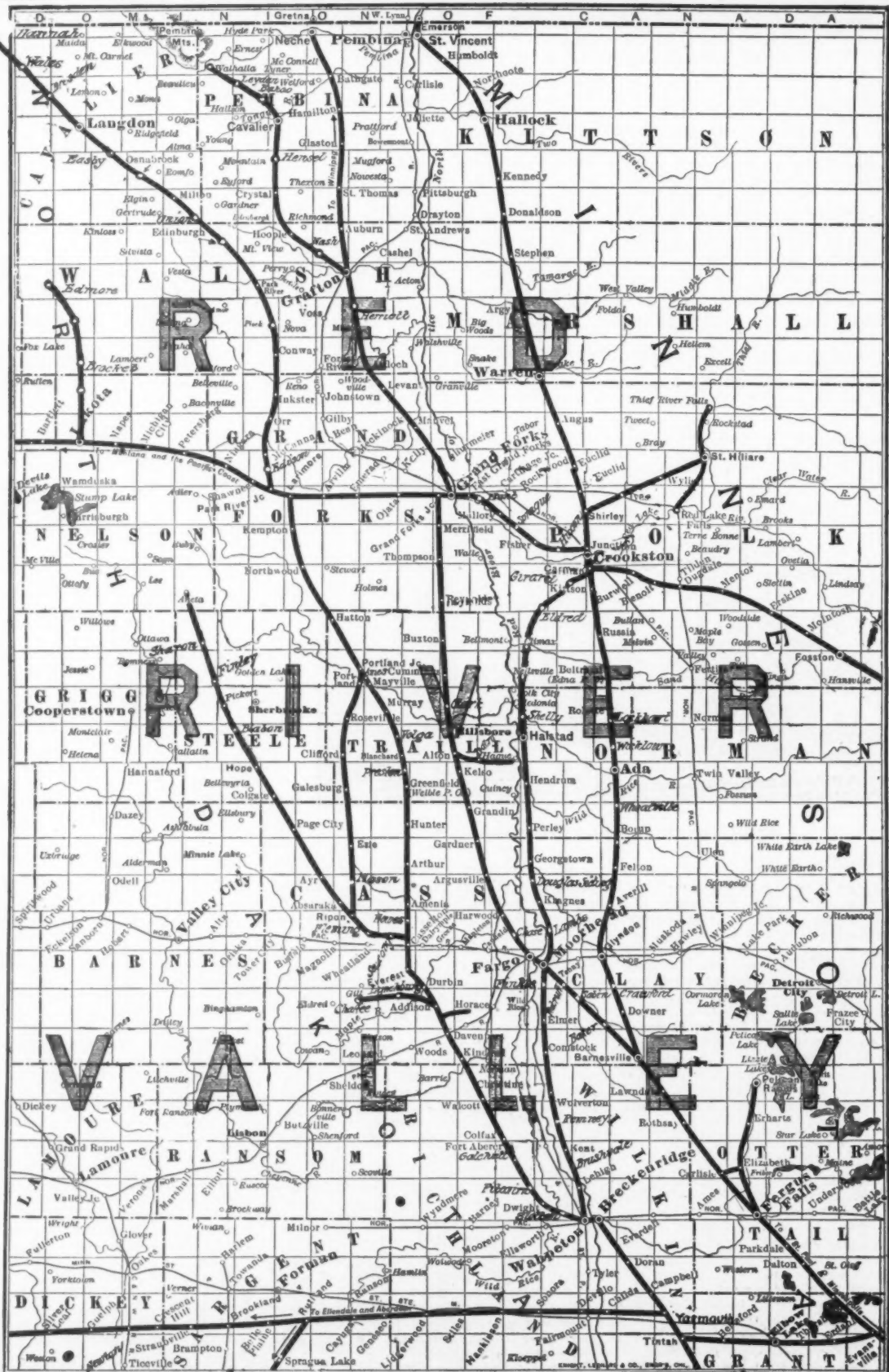
Grafton Telegram: The story of the half bushel continues to be music in the

#### NELSON COUNTY CROP STATISTICS AND IMPROVEMENTS

This is one of the very best counties in North Dakota where there has been no crop failure or other set back since it first began to develop its agricultural resources in the early nineties. In 1891 the crop was simply immense. In 1895 the average of wheat was 25 bushels per acre, and 36 to 46 were common yields. Later attention was turned to flax, and 15 to 25 bushels were the general yields per acre. In 1901 the acreage of wheat was 101,420, and the bushels harvested was 1,712,218; oats, 23,962; bushels, 750,760; barley, 6,526; bushels, 197,267; flax, 60,677; bushels, 644,413; rye, 159; bushels, 2,860; corn, 434; bushels, 2,750; potatoes, 447; bushels, 64,966. In 1902 the flax acreage was increased to 85,067; wheat reduced to 75,691 acres; oats increased to 28,075; barley to 15,097; corn to 641; rye to 371, and potatoes to 565. Brome grass has passed the experimental stage, and there are now 105 acres growing, against 24 in 1901. There are now 2,520 cows used for dairy purposes, and 1,494 sheep were sheared in 1901, yielding 9,706 pounds of wool. There are 261 acres of artificial forests and 73 fruit trees, of which a considerable number have commenced bearing.

The first settlement of the county was about 1882; the first crop in 1885, but

## THE BREAD BASKET OF THE WORLD



GREAT NORTHERN LINES IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY IN MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA



there was little development until after 1891.

As late as 1896 lands were sold as low as \$250 per quarter, and some stray quarters were picked up at that figure, even in 1898. Lands sold at \$800 per quarter section in 1899 have since been snapped up at \$10 to \$15 per acre, and are now worth \$20 to \$25.

Early in September, 1902, A. A. Greenlee, two miles southwest of Lakota, placed his farm for sale at \$25 per acre. The farm comprises 320 acres. A few days later Mr. Greenlee threshed and hastened to stop the sale. His oats yielded 75 bushels per acre, and when he came to figure up the value of his crop he found a return of \$22.50 per acre for this year's crop.

Thomas J. Baird, of Lakota, reports the following crop yields:

Peter Burns, Ottopy, 40 acres of wheat, 40 bushels per acre.

Thomas Reynolds, Lakota, 18 bushels of flax per acre.

Chas. Dayou, Dayou postoffice, 26 bushels of wheat per acre on a large acreage; 91 bushels of oats per acre on 40 acres.

Bert Anderson, Harrisburg, 37 bushels of wheat per acre.

W. N. Howser, Lakota, 40 acres of wheat, 27½ bushels per acre on land cropped every year for 18 years.

Fred Keitzman, Lakota, had 32 bushels of wheat, 70 bushels of oats and 43 bushels of barley per acre.

Ed Kietzman, Lakota, 30 bushels of wheat, 60 of oats and 47 bushels of barley per acre.

Frank Barker, 28 of wheat and 50 of oats, A. A. Greenlee, 28 of wheat and 75 of oats; J. H. Beatty, 21 of wheat and 75 of oats. All get their mail at Lakota.

Martin Burke, Deehr, had 37 bushels of wheat per acre, and P. O. Enstad, of Bue, 27. These returns from Nelson county farms could be multiplied indefinitely.

Flax returns will come in later, and will be made a feature of the January edition of The Record.

Such returns have been had from Nel-

son county lands year after year, and it is little wonder that they have been jumping up in value at the rate of \$5 per acre per annum during the past four years, and from this time on they will steadily advance from \$1 to \$2 per acre per annum for the next 25 years. They are now producing greater returns at less cost per acre than the high priced lands of Iowa, and are in fact worth more to any man who wants a home to engage in farming as a business.

At Lakota 40 or 50 new dwellings have been erected this year, and yet there is not a house in town to rent. A five 100-barrel flour mill has just been completed, and commenced operations Oct. 1. The Lakota Mercantile Company has erected a two-story brick store building, 38x140 feet. A. E. Sheets is putting up a brick office building and extensive additions and improvements have been made in other business blocks. The hotels have had to be en-

larged to accommodate the trade, and the population has increased about 40 per cent in the last twelve months. The railroad company has been obliged to greatly enlarge its yards and depot, and make other improvements. A local and long distance telephone system has been put in. The Lutherans and the Catholics have built churches, and another room is about to be added to the high school, and a new addition has been made to the townsite.

The same general statement applies to other towns in Nelson county. They are all prospering, and those on the new branch railroad north from Lakota, which is now completed, are literally booming.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Thomas J. Baird & Co. on the inside cover page. This firm is in every respect reliable, and can invest money in lands or loans to excellent advantage.

The following comparison of business of the Great Northern Railroad, showing increase in business at Lakota during the past year, is of interest:

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
April .....	\$6,300	\$26,600	\$20,300
May .....	5,887	53,685	47,798
June .....	1,175	54,400	53,225

Totals .....\$13,362 \$134,685 \$121,323

—Fargo Record-Harvest Number.

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#### GRAND FORKS COUNTY

In an interview, relative to North Dakota lands with Mr. E. J. Lander, of Grand Forks, Mr. Lander said: "There is a general impression abroad, on account of the excess of moisture in this locality last spring, that all lands in the Red River Valley suffered unmeasurably, and for the most part raised no crop whatsoever during the present year, or at least a very indifferent one. To offset this I have interviewed some of the old, well known farmers in this locality, and they report as follows for this year:

Thomas Carr, on something more than 180 acres of land, raised 25 bushels of flax per acre, oats about 70, wheat in excess of 18 bushels per acre. Mr. Carr has formerly been a more extensive farmer, but at this time is farming only 320 acres of land.

Aug. Boulman farms 480 acres. He had 135 acres in flax this year, which yielded 21 bushels per acre. The threshing of his oats and wheat had not been completed, but he was confident of a good yield.

Ed Gallagher farms a half section. His



A FIELD OF OATS  
Driving through an oat field in North Dakota



A STOCK RAISING COUNTRY  
Favored conditions make the life of the stock grower a happy one

particular crop was wheat, and yielded 28 bushels per acre.

Thomas Fox farms a half section, and his yield was: Flax 17 bushels per acre, oats 60 and wheat 20.

A. A. Hofto farms a quarter section. His wheat yield was 24 bushels per acre.

I visited the farm of Mr. S. M. Lee. The separator had just pulled off his farm onto that of his brother. Mr. Lee farms about a thousand acres, and reported his yield: Wheat 26 bushels per acre, barley 40 and oats 72. He had about 200 acres in flax which was not threshed at the time, but he expected it would yield about 15 bushels per acre.

The above are all well known and reputable farmers, and from their statements it may be seen that the conditions in the Red River Valley are not as bad as they might have been. It is true that there were a large number of acres of the lower lands that it was absolutely impossible to put in crop at all this spring on account of the excess of moisture, but every farmer was able to put more or less of his land into crop. Lands owned by non-residents suffered the most, for the reason that the renters naturally took care of their own lands first, but on the whole they have raised an exceedingly profitable crop in the Red River Valley this year."

Other facts gleaned by The Record are as follows:

M. Edison had a yield of 31 bushels per acre of wheat on his large farm near McCanna.

G. J. Gunderson's 160-acre wheat field near Northwood yielded an average of 35 bushels per acre.

E. M. Aldrich has been raising wheat continuously for eight years on his farm near Kempton, and the yield has never been less than 20 bushels per acre.

George Hougau had a yield of 40 bushels per acre of macaroni wheat on his farm near Northwood.

The Elk Valley farm had an average of 21 bushels per acre on about 8,000 acres of wheat.

Wm. Johnson reports an average yield of 72 bushels of oats on his farm near Gilby.

Stephen Collins had a yield of 31 bushels per acre of wheat on his farm near Johnstown.

James Matthews had a yield of 27 bushels per acre of wheat on his farm between Arvilla and Larimore.

The J. B. Streeter Company had a yield of 19 bushels of flax on their farm near Larimore.

George Spangler had a field of barley, 90 acres, on his farm west of Inkster that yielded 5,400 bushels, or 60 bushels per acre.

—Fargo Record-Harvest Number.

#### REPORTS FROM THRESHERS

The following items are from the Milton, Cavalier County, Globe:

Ole Axvig's wheat averaged a fraction over 20 bushels.

Wm. Thompson had over 1,600 bushels of grain on 50 acres.

Mrs. Th. Finsson had an average of 40 bushels of wheat on new land.

About Mountain wheat is running 20 to 40 bushels per acre.

Levi Rushford threshed a large field of wheat that averaged 30 bushels.

Duncan Horrocks had an average of 24 bushels for his entire wheat crop.

Reuben Beatty threshed 12 acres of flax that averaged 17 bushels per acre. His entire crop of wheat averaged 19½ bushels.

Wm. Murta threshed a large field of wheat which averaged 30 bushels per acre. His entire crop averaged 25 bushels.

Allan McDonald, an experienced thrasher, says the average yield of wheat for this section is between 22 and 25 bushels per acre.

Jos. Ring threshed an average of 40 bushels of wheat per acre from a large portion of his farm, his entire crop averaging 37½.

A. W. Anderson is threshing in Billings township, where wheat is running from 23 to 37 bushels per acre. He threshed an average of 37 bushels of wheat, 42 of barley and 71 of oats for Chas. Fisher.

The prize patch of wheat grown by

Thos. Wangsness on Johnson & Wroolie's east farm yielded an average of 33 1-3 bushels per acre. While there have been larger yields than this reported, this was a good crop, paying \$19 per acre and following a crop that brought equally as much money last year.

#### CROPS IN McHENRY COUNTY

C. D. Rice, of Towner, N. D., reports the following yields of crops in McHenry county which have come under his observation:

H. H. Rothgarn, 190 acres of wheat, 5,010 bushels; 52 acres of oats, 3,300 bushels; 7 acres of rye, 210 bushels.

Theodore Lehman, 380 acres of wheat, 10,000 bushels; 70 acres of oats, 4,100 bushels; 30 acres of barley, 1,100 bushels.

E. Hutton, 180 acres of wheat, 4,100 bushels; 35 acres of oats, 2,300 bushels.

N. D. Cartwright, 90 acres of wheat, 2,200 bushels; 30 acres of oats, 1,920 bushels; 10 acres of barley, 400 bushels.

C. E. Corey, 93 acres of flax, 1,300 bushels; 80 acres of oats, 6,300 bushels; 15 acres of speltz, 563 bushels.

The flax crop is threshing 5 to 16 bushels per acre with a few pieces more than 16, but they are the exception this year, the season having been unfavorable for flax.

This country is one of the rich cattle counties of the state, where the cattle men are kings and the sheep men are princes, but settlers from Iowa have invaded their domain, and they are making ready to abdicate in favor of diversified farming. They are obliged to do so.

—Fargo Record-Harvest Number-1902.

#### BOTTINEAU COUNTY CROPS

Bottineau county claims to be the banner county for crops this year, wheat ranging in yield from 20 to 35 bushels per acre, oats from 50 to 80 and flax from 10 to 25.

George Miller, of Bottineau, had 200 acres of flax which yielded a little more than 20 bushels per acre.

One of the elevators of Bottineau received 81 loads of wheat in one day recently, aggregating over 5,000 bushels, and almost every bushel was high grade.

John McKenzie, six miles west of Omeenee, had 250 acres of flax. He had 4,200 bushels threshed and was still threshing when last heard from. His flax yield was 22 bushels per acre.

David Clark, of Bottineau, had an average of 27¼ bushels of wheat per acre on 200 acres. He had 1,700 bushels of barley on 55 acres and 2,800 bushels of oats on 70 acres. His wheat average for 13 years has been 17½ bushels per acre.

William Lundy had 2,900 bushels of wheat from 2,900 acres.

Postmaster H. C. Dana had 20 bushels of flax per acre on his farm near Bottineau.

Twelve hundred acres of wheat nine miles from Bottineau yielded 22 bushels per acre.

The Kreuger brothers, 12 miles southwest from Bottineau, had 650 acres in crop and harvested 26 bushels of wheat per acre and 14 bushels of flax. They offered to sell their farm last spring for \$20 per acre. They did not sell and now have the \$20 per acre and the land too.

From 10 acres of slough Jeff Wheeler has hauled to town 60 loads of prairie hay.

Mrs. Thompson's net income from her 480-acre farm near Bottineau this year will be \$5,000. She has had success for the past six years quite equal to this year on an average.

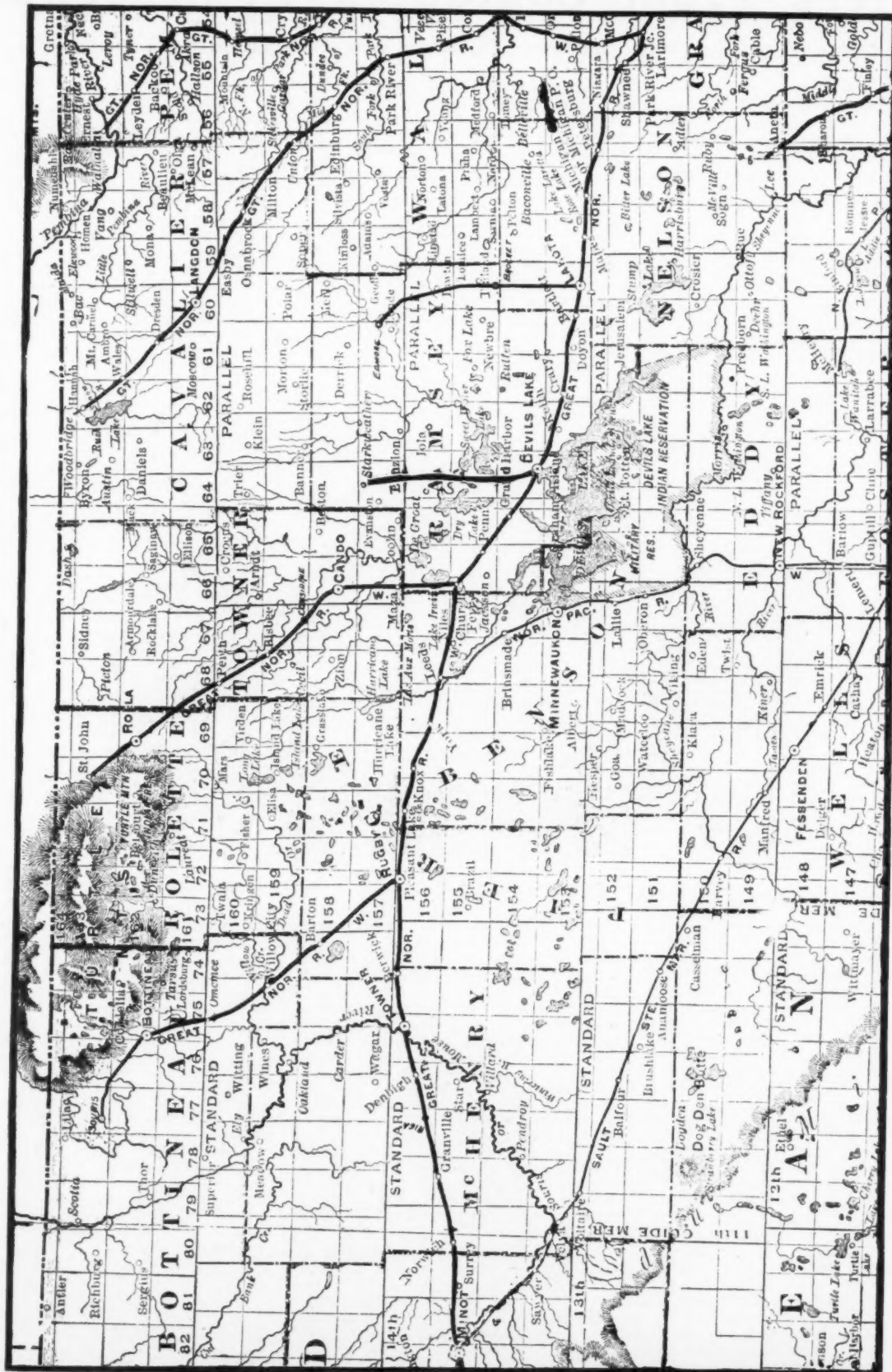
—Fargo Record-Harvest Number-1902.



A NORTH DAKOTA HOMESTEAD

The above is an index of what a few years' farming in North Dakota brings

# PARTIAL MAP OF NORTH DAKOTA



SHOWING THAT PORTION WEST OF THE RED RIVER VALLEY ALONG THE LINES OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY



# Letters From Contented Homeseekers

## Some Reason Why Dakota Farmers are Prosperous and Happy

REV. W. J. SNOW GIVES SOME GOOD ADVICE TO THE EASTERN FARMER

Williston, N. D., Nov 10th, 1902.

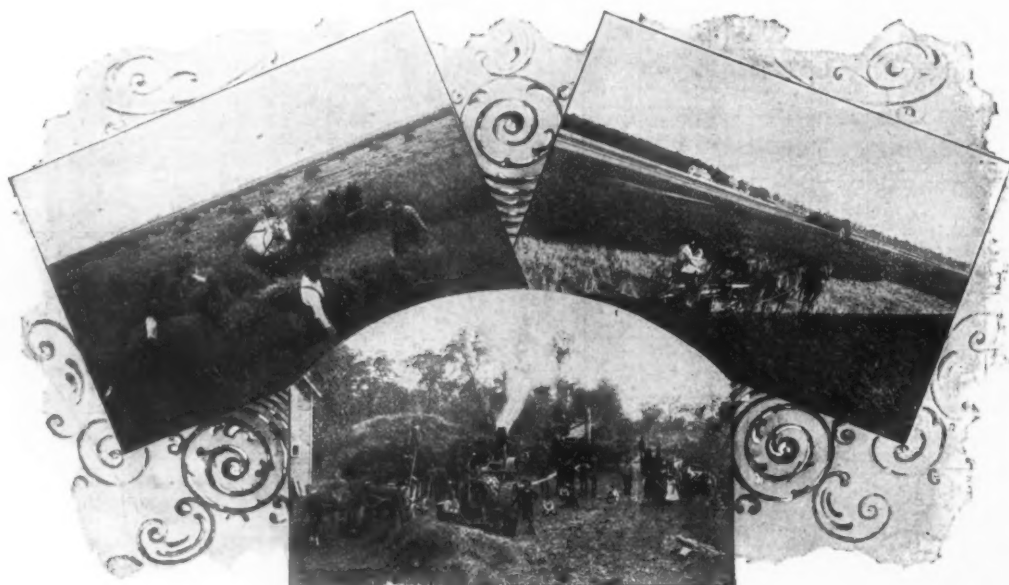
Max Bass:—I take pleasure in writing a few lines for the Bulletin. I am prompted to this act from a two-fold sense. In the first place it is to relieve myself of an obligation which I feel I owe to my fellow-man. In the second place I hope by this means to influence some of my friends to better their condition.

I have only been a resident of the State eight months, but I have seen enough to know there is no reason why a man should be a renter, or a laborer for some one else all his life, when this State offers to every one the opportunity

My wife came here as an invalid. For months she had not been able to do her work on account of asthmatic trouble which had seriously affected her lungs. In the brief period of her residence here she has so far recovered as to be able to attend to all her household duties and in addition do the cooking for four and five boarders.

To Mr. Bass and others laboring with him, I desire to express my thanks for the influence brought to bear upon me in getting me to come here. I have found them worthy of the confidence of those whose condition they are trying to better, in the special inducements offered to emigrants to this State. Rev. W. J. Snow.

and flax, and they gave a good yield considering that they were all on very rough sod breaking. I "squatted" on a quarter section in the Fort Buford Military Reservation and there is plenty of good land here to be had for the taking. I do not see why a man cannot come here and make a good home. We have built a house fourteen by thirty feet, have an excellent well of water fifty-two feet deep and have plenty of hay for the stock. The weather here has been very pleasant and in fact this fall is the finest I ever enjoyed. We have a home of our own here which promises to grow in value and we are abundantly satisfied. Yours truly, D. F. Landis.



WHERE FARMING IS A PLEASURE  
Scenes showing how North Dakota's great cereal crops are prepared and harvested

of securing 160 acres of land for the nominal sum of \$15.00.

This is the best poor man's country I ever saw. In addition to the advantages of securing a home, there is a great demand for all kinds of professional as well as common laborers at almost double what a man can get in the Older States.

To the poor man. The homeless, the hard toiler for some one else and wrestling with that serious problem "How am I going to provide for the future comforts of my family?" To all such I would say come to North Dakota where you can get a quarter section of land for 10 cents per acre and in a few years by diligence you can place yourself above want and breathe the pure air of financial freedom and independence.

My experience in regard to farming here, briefly stated is this: All kinds of small grain and vegetables do exceedingly well. There are some varieties of corn that made as high as forty bushels per acre in this County this year.

In conclusion I want to say a word in praise of the excellent and superior sanitary condition of this county. I can say I have never seen its equal in this respect.

WRITES FROM OBSERVATION—IS SATISFIED WITH NORTH DAKOTA

Stanley, N. D., Oct. 24, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came out here last July and took a homestead, so I have not farmed for myself, but I can see the crops of grain my neighbors have raised and feel satisfied that this country is all right. The oats made a yield of sixty bushel to the acre. There is good land here yet that can be homesteaded and I intend to have my entire claim in crop another year. I do not care to recommend any of my neighbors to come here and locate, but I can advise them to come and see this country and judge for themselves. Some of my neighbors had a yield of fourteen bushel of flax per acre, which I think pretty good for the first year. Yours truly, Orville Dehoff.

NEWS FROM THE FORT BUFORD MILITARY RESERVATION

Williston, Oct. 28, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came out here last spring from Flora, Ind., and my experience has been very satisfactory. We have raised quite a lot of garden stuff, potatoes, oats

DOES NOT WANT TO GO BACK TO NORTH CAROLINA

Williston, N. D., Sept. 20, 1902.

Max Bass:—We took your advice and came to North Dakota and are so well pleased that our only regret is that we did not come years ago. We have started a very nice home, have plenty of coal and good water. We have not threshed our crop yet but are looking for a good turnout. We had the finest oats I ever saw, and they grew on sod breaking. There is still plenty of homestead land near us but it is going very fast. We have got plenty of all kinds of garden vegetables and have every thing arranged for putting out a good crop next year. I want to say to my Eastern friends that we never want to go back to old North Carolina to live. It was the hardest kind of work to make a bare living there, and here we can see the chance of having a good home of our own, and making a good living besides. Yours truly, I. H. & E. S. Rhodes.

HAD A HOME BEFORE HE KNEW IT

Williston, N. D., Nov. 5, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came out here from Chicago in May, 1899, and never farmed a day

in my life until I took my homestead. I had enough money left, after filing, for a week's board, and to-day I believe I am easily worth \$2,400. I found the people very kind here and willing to assist and I soon was able to build a house and have been able to get good wages at all times, holding down my homestead in the meantime, and I had a home before I knew it. In this neighborhood the past season oats went forty bushels to the acre and of very fine quality. I raised five tons of millet per acre, together with a good crop of flax and a fine garden without any attention after planting. There is plenty of homestead land in this country and all of our little towns are on a boom. Yours truly, E. T. McConniat.

#### HIS OAT CROP DID NOT BLOW AWAY

Williston, N. D., Nov. 1st, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came out here last April from Teegarden, Ind., and took a homestead. We raised flax, wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, lots of vegetables, and everything did fine. We had very good success also with corn. Some of the potatoes that I raised were sent to St. Paul for exhibition. In this locality wheat ranged in yield from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre. Oats forty to eighty bushels, while flax was an ordinary crop. I have only been here the one summer, but I have got a good house and stable and feel that I have a home. I tell you this is lots nicer than working in the East where I had to let somebody else take what I earned as rent. I had out oats

which made a great success. We plowed the ground and harrowed it and then drilled the oats with a hoe drill. When I was at work sowing the oats an old rancher came along and said "Why, man, them won't grow, the wind will blow them all in the Missouri River." I says, "let her go." The oats did well and we threshed seventy-one bushel per acre. Yours truly, James L. Miller.

#### CHICKEN HEARTED PEOPLE SHOULD NOT COME TO NORTH DAKOTA

Williston, N. D., Nov. 12, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came from Minnesota last spring and bought an improved farm here. My crop of wheat, oats and potatoes was fine. I farmed in Minnesota since 1853, and I must say that this country is equal to that place for grain and stock growing. I want to say to my Eastern friends, don't come here unless you mean business. Chicken-hearted people stay away. If you want to make money and are willing to work, bring a good team and plenty of feed and seed, then go to work to break up this prairie sod. You folks in the East who are worrying about the coal strike can think of this—I have fifteen tons of lignite coal in my shed and it cost all told, \$24.50 delivered. No need to freeze in North Dakota. This is a grand stock country, and I believe when combined with growing grain, will make this region one of the best parts of North Dakota. Yours truly, John Van Slyter.

#### CAN RAISE GOOD CROPS IF FARMED PROPERLY

Williston, N. D., November 12, 1902.

Max Bass:—I have now lived twenty-five miles south of Williston for the past twelve years, and so believe that I am in position to give you some idea about this country and what a settler can expect who comes here. Every year since I have been farming here, I have raised potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, peas, beans, onions, beets, turnips, rutabagas, carrots, corn, watermelons, muskmelons, squashes, pumpkins, etc. I also raised wheat, oats, flax, millet, alfalfa, and where the unbroken ground has not been pastured, I have had good crops of hay. The yield has always been good. Two years ago this summer was the driest season that has been here for the past twelve years, and that season I had fair crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and other vegetables. My neighbors had the same success that I had that year. The corn crop was good. We never irrigated in any way, but depend entirely on the rainfall for our moisture. Yours very truly, John Gulbraa.

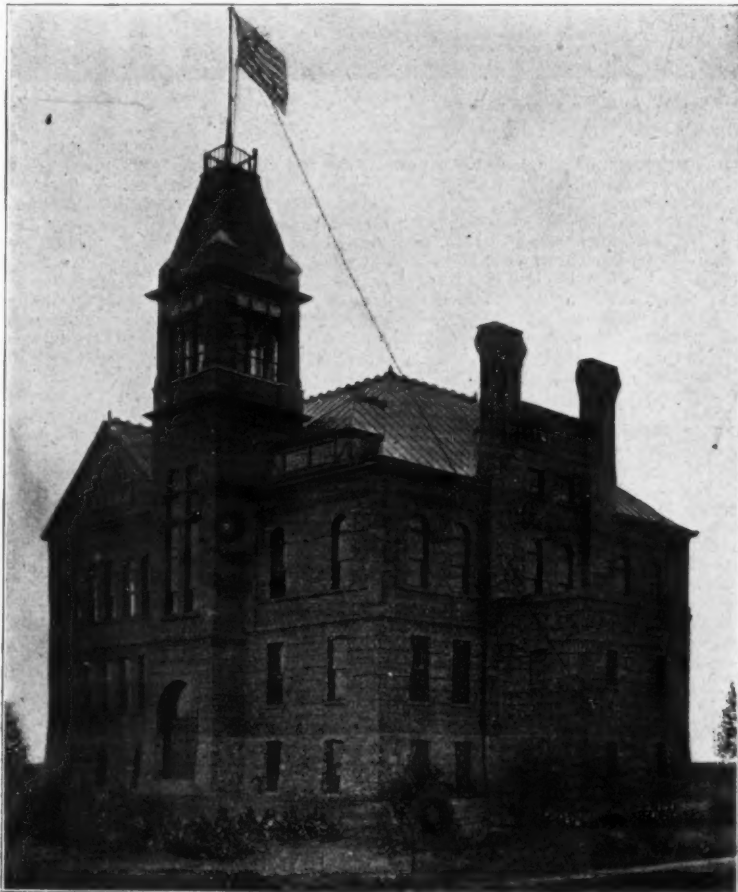
#### WHERE DOES THE LIMIT OF THE REGION GOOD ONLY FOR STOCK COMMENCE? READ MR. CALDERWOOD'S LETTER CAREFULLY

Williston, S. D., Nov. 11th, 1902.

Max Bass:—In response to your request for information about Williams County and adjacent territory, I have decided to write you a personal letter in addition to the experience letters forwarded to you.

I came to this State over twenty years ago. The Great Northern Railway was built only to Ojata, twelve miles this side of Grand Forks. At that time everything West of Larimore was classed as "Stock Country." My brother and I went fifty miles West, thinking that we would have free stock range for a number of years, at least. A few weeks later nearly every quarter section for miles around us was occupied and the Railroad was within eleven miles of us that fall. Ramsey County proved to be a very successful farming region and the Eastern line of the country "good for nothing but stock," moved some distance farther West. Later came a rush of settlers into Rolette, Towner and Benson Counties and the limits of the land suitable for mixed farming again moved farther West. Within the last three years, as you know, McHenry and Ward Counties have proven to be profitable farming regions. We were still told that "the country West of Minot was good for nothing excepting stock range."

When I was appointed U. S. Commissioner for this place I was not at all sure but the statement regarding this part of the country was true. Before deciding to settle here I visited the place and inquired carefully into the conditions in this and adjacent counties. Instead of a desert waste I found a beautiful country, which, while considerably broken and some of it being too rough for farming, had yet wide stretches of level or gently rolling prairie, with deep rich soil, hard clay subsoil, and covered with as good grass as I had been accustomed to seeing in the uplands in Ramsey County. Old settlers informed me that they had never put seed into the ground without receiving fair results therefor. Very little grain had been raised, as the country was occupied almost exclusively by stockmen, but I was told that years ago, before the Railroad reached this place, grain was raised to supply the garrison at Fort Buford and that abundant crops of both wheat and oats had been harvested. I decided that this region was as well adapted



BOTTINEAU COUNTY COURT HOUSE

The public buildings of North Dakota are substantial and modern



ON THE PRAIRIES OF NORTH DAKOTA

to mixed farming as the Central and Northern parts of the State, which I had already seen grow from stock range to a rich and well settled farming region. I therefore moved my effects to Williston and settled down to grow up with another new section. After nearly a year of careful study of the conditions here, I am thoroughly convinced that the opportunities and prospects for new settlers here are as good as they ever have been in any part of the state.

In the first place the climate is pleasanter here than in the Central and Eastern parts of the State. The temperature averages ten or twelve degrees higher in the winter than it does in the Eastern part of the State. It is true that the annual precipitation of water is less here—the average for twenty-four years past being a little less than fifteen inches yearly—but during the four crop months, April, May, June and July, the average rain-fall is over two inches per month, while during the remaining eight months the average is less than one inch per month. These figures were taken from the records of the Government Weather Bureau at Williston. The records also show that but three years during that period could be classed as "dry seasons." Those were 1899, 1890 and 1900, and in those years the drouth was no worse here than in the rest of this State and adjoining states—in fact 1900 was not so severe here, as the testimony of many shows that they had good crops of potatoes and corn especially.

The country here is well watered by streams and springs and the water is mostly good. Where alkali is found it is not usually the poisonous alkali as found in some parts of the State, but more fre-

quently bicarbonate of soda. Well water is obtained at depths varying from ten to one hundred feet.

The soil on the up-lands is a deep rich loam which does not bake or crack and therefore stands drouth remarkably well. In some of the valleys the soil is a gumbo of alkali nature and for profitable crops of any kind in ordinary seasons, requires some degree of irrigation, but in nearly every instance water for this purpose can be obtained by damming coulees in the hills adjoining the land, or by simply dyking the land so as to hold water upon the land during the spring freshets and heavy rains, until the soil is thoroughly saturated. The native grasses are very nutritious and beef cattle right from the range have been shipped from here to Chicago and have "topped market" there for years. Owing to lack of moisture in the autumn, the grass cures on the ground and retains its nutritive qualities all winter. Cattle and horses keep in good condition on the ranges without any other feed, excepting in winters of heavy snow.

When cultivated the soil produces abundant crops of everything that has been tried so far. Wheat, flax, oats, barley, millet, speltz, corn, potatoes, vegetables of all kinds—melons, pumpkins and squashes—have all been successfully raised here. The yield of wheat this year ranged from twenty-five to thirty-eight bushels; oats from forty to one hundred bushels; flax from seven to twenty bushels.

The coal strikes do not affect the settlers, in Williams County, for the hills are full of a fine quality of lignite coal. It is hardly possible to go five miles from coal in the county and we have it delivered at our door in Williston for \$2.00 a ton. The supply is inexhaustible.

An excellent quality of brick clay is found at various points along the streams and there are two yards in practical operation at Williston. There is a bed of fine clay for pressed brick in the Stony Creek Valley, about three miles East of town, which only needs a man and some money to become a paying industry. Limestone is abundant and the native lime burned from it is of the very best quality, containing a large percentage of cement. An experienced architect and contractor authorized its use in place of Portland cement in the footings under the new Union brick block now in course of construction here.

The greatest advantage of all is that there are still nearly two million acres of land open for Homestead Entry in Williams County and nearly as much south of us in Wallace and Alfred Counties. Much of this land is suitable for farming purposes, but there are large tracts valuable mostly for grazing. In my opinion this is no country for exclusive grain raising, but is well adapted to diversified farming and stock raising. Probably one thousand and claims have been taken by new settlers in this section, during the past summer. New towns are starting up. There are grand opportunities in business, the professions and trades.

In Williston we need a hardware store (with a tinner), a furniture store, a lumber yard, a first-class hotel, a clothing and gent's furnishing goods store, a tailor shop, a boot and shoe store and another first-class dressmaker, also another bank.

I will gladly answer any questions from intending settlers or business men seeking opportunities for investment. R. M. Calderwood, U. S. Commissioner.



# Additional Letter Testimonials

What Some of the People of a Fine Agricultural Section Think  
of Its Prospects

## WEST OF THE COTEAUS IN NORTH DAKOTA

West of the Coteaus in North Dakota lies a stretch of high, rolling prairie land, where the soil is just as rich and where the famous Buffalo grass grows as abundantly as in any other portion of the State. After a thorough knowledge of this region for the past twenty years, we are prepared to state, with emphasis, that there is no better country for raising cattle, horses and sheep than here. It is also true that in this region there is liable to be a lack of rainfall, or that the rain comes at an unseasonable time, thus making the growing of grain alone a precarious occupation. It is therefore our desire to explain to the settlers already located there and to those who contemplate moving to this region in the spring of 1903, attracted by the fact that here they can obtain Free Homesteads, that to establish successful homes in this region the settler should make stock-growing his principal occupation, and incidentally give his attention to the growing of grain and other crops. The letters that follow, would indicate that grain growing is a success in this region and yet we do not believe this has been sufficiently established so as to warrant the new settler confining his operations to that one feature of farm life.

To all such we want to offer this word of advice: If you settle in North Dakota

west of the Coteaus, at once secure a few cows, the more the better, raise horses, sheep, hogs, etc., plant and care for a good garden, establish and maintain a good poultry yard, and then give the balance of your time to the growing of just as much grain as is possible for you to most thoroughly prepare the soil, and plant the seed at a seasonable time. It is our honest belief that if farmers locating in this region will observe the foregoing that they will be able to establish and maintain as good homes, and with less labor, as have their fortunate friends and neighbors in the eastern part of the State.

Developing this region along the lines indicated, and the taking up of the Government land, will increase the value of the homes in the same satisfactory manner as has been experienced to the east of the Coteaus. This increasing value of an investment is always worthy of consideration.

THE CHEAP LANDS IN NORTH DAKOTA WILL RAISE  
MORE BUSHELS OF GRAIN THAN THE HIGH  
PRICED LANDS IN THE EAST

Ellison, N. D., Oct. 16, 1902.

Max Bass:—I have now farmed in this country for four years, starting in with a homestead, and have about 100 acres under cultivation and have a comfortable

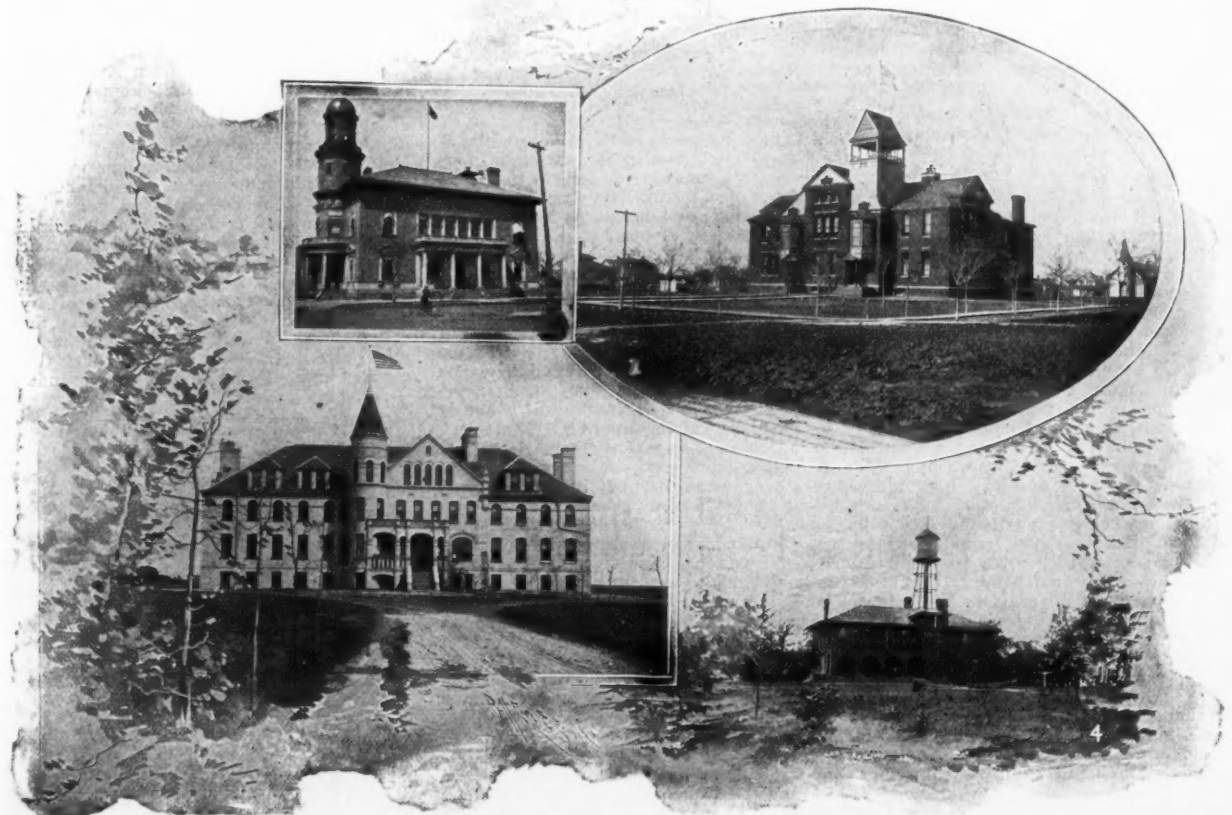
home. All kinds of grain and vegetables do well here. I think a man with small means can do far better here than around my old home at Alta, Iowa, because the land is so very much cheaper and still he can raise as much grain as they do on their land East. The climate here is very healthy. I have never been sorry that I came to North Dakota, for had I stayed in Iowa and worked out or rented land, I would never have owned a home of my own. The crop here has been good; wheat has averaged from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre, and I have known of some that went as much as forty bushels to the acre. Oats this year yielded from fifty to sixty bushels, machine measure, and if they were weighed would make a yield of from seventy-five to eighty-five bushels per acre. Yours truly, Deidrich De Vries.

+

THIS IS THE PLACE FOR A MAN WITH SMALL  
MEANS TO COME AND GET A HOME

Fisher, N. D., Oct. 30, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came from Thomville, Ohio, in the fall of 1900 and located at this place, taking a homestead. The first year I raised about 750 bushels of grain and potatoes, while this year my crop amounted to 1,077 bushels. This is the place for a man to come with moderate means, for he can buy land at a very reasonable price and if he has enough to



SOME OF THE PROMINENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF NORTH DAKOTA



HOME OF J. L. KATHERMAN  
Near Newville, N. D., one of the many neat homes  
in this fertile part of the state

make the first payment he should be able to come out all right. I do not like to recommend my Eastern friends to come here, but for myself I can say that I feel I made no mistake. I was a renter back East and had to give one-half of everything I raised. Here I have 160 acres all my own and can sit by the stove in the winter and take it easy, and do not have to think about paying rent. We have had good success with crops here and I am sure that trees will do well. All we need, is that the farmers will take a little more interest in tree-planting. I want to thank you for your kindness to myself and family when we moved into this country. Yours truly, A. O. Smith.

#### THRESHING STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN ALDERSON

Wheat, 58 acres, 1,728 bu., at 8 cts. \$138.24  
Oats, 40 acres, 2,186 bu., at 6 cts. 131.16  
Barley, 18 acres, 813 bu., at 6 cts. 48.78  
Macaroni wheat, 1-4 acre, 12 bu., at  
8 cts. .96  
Flax, 150 acres, 2,115 bu., at 15 cts. 317.25

Total .....\$636.39  
Received of Captain Alderson the sum of \$636.39, being payment in full of threshing the above items of grain. Serungard & Moen.

#### MR. AND MRS. FRANTZ WRITE OF THEIR NORTH DAKOTA HOME

Surrey, N. D., Oct. 22, 1902.

Max Bass:—My Dear Old Friend: As we have not had anything in the Bulletin for three years, and we are now residents of North Dakota, I thought we might say a few things that would be of interest to the Eastern homeseeker. This has been the pleasantest summer we ever spent, and last winter was fine until March, when we had some rough weather for three days. We have kept on our claim, though we do not farm the land ourselves, so we will let others tell their experience about crops. Our occupation is to feed the hungry, but as to farming here will say it looks strange to us why people will remain in the East and pay high rents when they can come here and buy land for \$10 an acre within two miles of the nice town of Surrey and in a few years the half of the crop they pay to the landlord in the East would pay for their land here. There is no government land about here now, but there is good deeded land and a few relinquishments that can be had cheap, considering the advantages. Land, however, is advancing rapidly in price. My wife has not been very well this summer, being troubled with heart disease, still her health is better than in our old home at Forgy, Ohio. Some of the neighbors begin to cry "fruit," but we can take the proceeds from one acre of flax and buy the finest fruit I ever saw right here at Surrey. The church privi-

leges are good; we have preaching and Sunday school every Sunday. Our church house is forty by seventy, and will be dedicated Dec. 7, 1902. The Christian church also have Sunday school and preaching by Mrs. Wilgus, and last, but not least, with all our experience in permanent missionary work and spreading the gospel, the most successful way, we believe, is through the immigration who will join us in this great work of settling North Dakota. With our best wishes, yours truly, Henry and Sarah Frantz.

#### MR KATHERMAN CONTINUES ENTHUSIASTIC OVER HIS HOME AND ADVISES HIS EASTERN FRIENDS TO COME SOON

Newville, N. D., Oct. 20, 1902.

Max Bass:—With much respect toward your untiring efforts to help the poor, struggling renters and others of the overcrowded East to obtain homes for themselves in the Northwest, I feel that I must throw in my mite as to the past and future in regard to getting a home. One among the many remarks that was heard when I first landed here was, how can I stand to live on a homestead five long years. The five years will be up next spring, since myself and neighbors took up our residence on our homesteads, and the common remark today is, I wish I



THE HOME OF MISS MARY YODER  
Near Surrey, N. D., only one season after  
homesteading

had come five years earlier. When I landed at Devils Lake in the spring of 1898 I had stock, machinery, etc., to the value of about \$800. I have now my homestead and buildings and fences on same to the value of \$1,500. I purchased eighty acres of state land last fall and have 160 acres rented. I have eleven head of horses, eight head of cattle, and plenty of machinery, most of which I purchased this season, and am practically out of debt. My crop this year was as follows: Flax, 1,300 bushels; oats, 800 bushels; barley, 600 bushels; wheat, 300 bushels; spelts, 300 bushels. Diversified farming is what is going to pay in this country. There is a grand opening here for creameries. Our milk cows give as good returns here as they ever did in the so-called Corn States, while poultry is away ahead in egg production. We have enjoyed better health here than in our former home in Missouri. As for gardens, we have raised everything anyone could wish for. The homestead lands are all gone here now and a farmer would have to purchase deeded land, but there is an abundance of school land and partly improved deeded land that can be bought at prices which the purchaser can pay for in a very few years' labor. I know of a number of quarter sections here that pay a handsome interest on a valuation of \$4,000. I will say to the prospective immigrant, don't wait too long for the land is rapidly advancing in value. With best wishes for your success, I am, yours truly, Jerry L. Katherman.

#### HOW YOUNG WOMEN CAN GO TO NORTH DAKOTA AND MAKE A SUCCESS

Surrey, N. D., Nov. 9, 1902.

Max Bass:—I want to write you a few lines to tell you that we like our new home very much and are more than pleased that we have made the move from Logan County, Ohio, to Surrey, N. D. My father was a visitor to this country in August, 1901, and was so well pleased that he took a homestead. We left our old Ohio home last spring to make our home in the wild and wooley West, but we like it far better here than we did in the East. We landed here on the 8th of last March and my father shoveled the snow away so he could start the home. I enclose you a photograph of our home as it looks today, and it is all ours and paid for. I can tell you that since we are out here the 8 per cent business has stopped. I left Ohio on the 20th of May and went to Cando to work and got \$3 per week and did not work as hard as I did in Ohio, where I received \$1.50 per week. On the 1st of September I went on the cook car of a threshing rig and worked forty-one days at \$2 per day. In the past five months I have earned over \$125. A word about the hailstorm. We had a hailstorm on the 15th of July that stripped all the leaves from our cabbage plants and on the 1st of September we had nice large heads of cabbage to use. How is that for North Dakota? Some of you Eastern people may call that a cabbage story, but it is true nevertheless. The brethren are building a large church at Surrey, 40x70. We have ten ministers in this locality and the people are respectable and sociable. Some Eastern folks talk about the wild and wooley West—"Hum." Yours truly, Miss Nora E. Yoder.

#### THINKS NORTH DAKOTA HAS MADE MORE HOMES COMFORTABLE THAN ANY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION

Ellisville, N. D., Oct. 22, 1902.

Max Bass:—We came from Alta, Iowa, four years ago and took a homestead at this place. We had no means to speak of and by working out and farming we now have a comfortable home. We have had splendid experience in raising all kinds of grain and vegetables. The homestead lands about here are all gone, but a man can buy a farm with but little means and if he is willing to work he can easily pay for it, for the soil is good and productive and there is plenty of work at good wages. Our health has been very good since we came here and we like the climate fine. I can always recommend my Eastern friends to come into this country and get a home and become inde-



MR. AND MRS. HENRY FRANTZ  
Prosperous early settlers in this favored land



WHERE CATTLE THRIVE

Good water, good climate and an abundance of good grasses make cattle fat and sleek

pendent. This country has done that much for me and it will do so for them. Yours truly, Herman F. De Vries.

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THE ONLY MISTAKE THIS FARMER MADE WAS IN NOT MOVING TO NORTH DAKOTA

Newville, N. D., Oct. 15, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came to this country from Walton, Ind., in the spring of 1899, landing here with about \$600, when I took a homestead. To-day my land is worth \$2,500 and I have stock, implements and grain to the value of \$2,000. There are six in my family and my doctor bill for the four years has been less than \$5. With the exception of one year we have had exceedingly good crops; one year my flax made seventeen bushels to the acre. A man with moderate means can certainly do well here buying state land for he can pay for it out of two crops. If I made any mistake in coming to North Dakota it is in the fact that I did not come sooner. Yours truly, Asa A. Bradley.

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WHAT A YOUNG MAN CAN DO IN NORTH DAKOTA

Dash, N. D., Oct. 27, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came here from Virginia three years ago and took a homestead and landed without any money. I have taught school and lived on my claim. The second year I was here; from forty acres I raised 500 bushels of flax, selling it from \$1.25 to \$1.60 per bushel. I have seventy acres of crop this year which is not threshed. I can recommend young people in the East to come out here and get them a home. They can do far better here than in the East and there is always plenty of work at good wages. We have splendid schools and every advantage for those who have families to educate their children. I am convinced that they can do far better here than they can on the rocks and hills in the East. I am away ahead of what I should have been in the East and feel that it was a Godsend to me when I came here and located. The same opportunities are here for young

people as when I came, hence I do not hesitate to recommend any of them to come out here with a hope of getting a home of their own. Yours truly, M. L. Sponagle.

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ADVISES HIS FRIENDS TO COME TO NORTH DAKOTA WHILE LAND IS CHEAP

Berthold, N. D., Oct. 6, 1902.

Max Bass:—My experience during the two years I have lived here has been good. The first season I was here flax made eighteen bushels and potatoes thirty bushels per acre on new breakage, and the second year I have oats going forty bushels, and my flax and other grain is good. I took a homestead and have sixty acres under cultivation, comfortable buildings and everything necessary to carry on my farm. In my opinion this is the only place for a poor man or a man with moderate means to come, for land can be bought cheap and if a man is industrious he will be out of debt and living easy. I tell my Eastern friends that they can make more money here in five years than around Ladonia, Mo., my former home, in twenty-five years. I feel that I have a good home started and that is something I never could have had in the East. In my judgement this land in five years from now will sell at from \$5,000 to \$7,000 a quarter section. My advice is, come to North Dakota while the land is yet cheap. Yours truly, Oscar M. Able.

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DESIRED TO HAVE A FARM OF HIS OWN SO CAME TO NORTH DAKOTA WHERE SUCH A THING IS POSSIBLE

Grass Lake, N. D., Oct. 12, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came here from Reedsville, Pa., four years ago and took a homestead. I have been raising flax principally as a money crop and oats and barley for feed. In the three years I have farmed here I have raised 2,437 bushels of flax from 225 acres, or an average of eleven bushels per acre, and which sold at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.40 per bushel. I have 972 bushels of oats this year from twenty-five acres. I think

this is an especially good country for a man with moderate means to come and establish a home. He can buy land at prices ranging at from \$10 to \$20 per acre and there is no doubt in my mind but that he can easily pay for it out of a few crops. I have been gradually breaking up my homestead and feel that we are making good progress towards a substantial home. We are all healthy and happy. People intending to come to Dakota should not forget that land is advancing rapidly in value and the longer they stay away the higher price they will have to pay when they do come. When I lived in Pennsylvania I had as good a chance as any poor man; still I desired to have a home of my own, and today I have such a home that is easily worth \$2,000 and which cost me but \$16, when I got it from Uncle Sam four years ago. We have always had excellent success with all kinds of vegetables; onions especially do well, and this year we raised twenty bushels from a small patch, some of the onions weighing from twelve to fourteen ounces, and larger than an ordinary tin cup. Yours very truly, Sy Zook.

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NEVER DID A WISER THING THAN WHEN HE PACKED UP AND STARTED FOR NORTH DAKOTA

Galva, N. D., Oct. 5, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came here from Kimball, Minn., three years ago and took a homestead. The first season I broke twenty acres and seeded it to flax about the middle of June, but the frost caught it in the fall and I only got my seed back. The next season I put in my crop earlier and realized \$800 off forty-five acres. This season my crop has also been very good. Help seems to be scarce in this country and there is plenty of work for the man of thrift and energy. When I started for this country some of my friends thought I was losing my mind, but I came and stuck right to it and now have the foundation for a good, prosperous home. I was \$250 in debt when I came here and to-day I am out of debt, have team and farming utensils, with good buildings, besides the improvements on my home. We have never been ill since we lived in North Dakota. In the East my wife was troubled a good deal with catarrh, but she is almost entirely over that ailment now. Since I have been here I have not seen the drouth that they tell about in the East. There has been plenty of moisture to insure a good crop every year. I never did a wiser thing than when I packed up and started for North Dakota. In Minnesota I lived five years on one farm and at the end of that time had but fifty acres under cultivation; after two and one-half years here I have 100 acres under cultivation and did not spend half the energy I did in the East. This is a labor-saving and prosperous country. Yours truly, Wm. F. Mielke.

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IS SURELY ALL RIGHT TO COME TO A COUNTRY WHERE ONE CROP WILL PAY THE COST OF THE LAND

Berthold, N. D., Oct. 22, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came from Warsaw, Ind., last spring and have not had so very much experience in farming myself, but I have carefully watched the development of this country and can see there are great opportunities here for the poor man to get a home. A man can now buy relinquishments or deeded quarter sections very reasonable and I don't see how he can make a mistake where one good crop will pay the purchase price of a home. This I have seen done in many instances. When I took my homestead last spring I built me



only a small shack but now have a good painted house and in shape to be comfortable. The homestead land is gone in this locality, still I advise my friends to come out here and buy land. I am well satisfied and so are my family. I have made about \$200 this summer working at the carpenter trade and my son earned the same amount with a threshing machine, besides which we did our own farming and have sold \$100 worth of flax of our own growing. We also have about sixty tons of hay. Coal is very cheap here, only about \$2 per ton. Yours truly, Samuel H. Cook.

**CAN BUY A HOME CHEAPER AND PAY FOR IT QUICKER THAN IN ANY OTHER PLACE**

Granville, N. D., Oct. 20, 1902.

Max Bass:—When I located here one year ago, I took a homestead and bought a quarter section, but I had been here the previous season, so have seen two crops grow. Oats yielded from thirty to sixty bushels per acre by weight, while flax yielded from three to twenty bushels per acre. The homestead land is all gone but the chances are good for a man to buy land cheap, and two crops like those we had the last two seasons would easily pay the cost of a farm. My son came here last March. He had twenty acres broken the year before and broke about seventy-five acres this year and raised 600 bushels of flax and seven and one-half loads of oats that weighed from seventy to eighty bushels to the load. My homestead is less than two miles north of Granville and with the improvements I have on it consider it well worth \$1,000. This is the place for my Eastern friends to come and get a home, which they can buy cheaper and pay for quicker than any place I was ever in. I have a good location; teams are continually passing back and forth by my place and I am within a few minutes' drive of a town where there is more business done than any place I ever saw of its size, and where for the last three months I have worked at \$40 per month. One of my neighbors raised twenty-one bushels of flax per acre this season. Yours truly, Alva Moffatt.

**AN OLD MISSOURI FARMER RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE**

Minot, N. D., Oct. 5, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came here in August, 1901, and took a homestead and have raised oats, barley and flax, and all kinds of garden vegetables on the sod broken this year. My crop was rather light owing to the dry weather that prevailed during the latter part of July, but on old ground there was a fair crop of everything. All the Government land is taken here now and anyone coming will have to buy a relinquishment, or land of some one that has proved up. There are some good bargains in deeded land for anyone that wants to invest and the price of land is rising in value very fast. Land is selling now at from \$600 to \$2,500 per quarter section. I am very glad that I came here because I find I can do lots better than I could in Missouri and I do not believe that there is a state in the Union that can beat North Dakota for health. There was quite a colony came from Fulton, Mo., last spring and all are doing well, and if there are any others that wish to make a change they cannot do better than to come to this part of North Dakota. For those who are not afraid to work they can get plenty to do and wages are good. I do not think that I made a mistake in coming here for I could not have gotten 160 acres easier, and after my experience of this year I can say that I am well pleased with the country. I have re-

ceived a good many letters asking about this country which I have not had time to answer, therefore, I want to say to all: Just come to North Dakota and you will find it a better country than you ever expected to find. I have not found any settlers around here yet that have starved out and we were told that this would be the case if we came out here. Yours truly, K. E. Gowin.

**AN IOWA MAN TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCE IN NORTH DAKOTA**

Granville, N. D., Oct. 21, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came to Granville in April, 1900, and took a homestead and my experience for three years has been that all of the grain suitable to this country, with garden vegetables grows very successfully. I have succeeded in this time in getting my farm pretty well under cultivation, with good, comfortable buildings, and have already refused a cash offer of \$3,000 for the farm Uncle Sam gave me free three years ago. There are good chances here for people to buy relinquishments. I have lived in several of the Eastern States and my family have far better health here than any place I ever lived. Last season one of my neighbors Frank Wallace, raised twenty-two bushels of flax to the acre. My own flax yielded sixteen bushels, while others got a less yield, depending upon the time the crop was sown. I have millet heads that are seven inches long and we have onions raised from the seed that will weigh four pounds. Yours truly, D. P. Senger, formerly of Britt, Iowa.

**NORTH DAKOTA IS THE PLACE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES AND MAKE A GOOD HOME**

Banner, N. D., Oct. 17, 1902.

Max Bass:—We came from Cerro Gordo, Ill., in 1898. When my wife and I landed here we had but about \$50, and for two years we worked for wages and then commenced farming on our home-

stead. We have had good crops and in the four years that we have been here we have made about \$4,000. This is one of the healthiest climates in the United States. People can come here now and buy land on very easy terms and at reasonable prices. I do not see how a man could make a mistake buying Dakota land at present values. The selling price of land is advancing about one-third each year and as is often the case, a man will buy a farm and pay for it out of one crop. Where I used to live in Illinois, land is so high priced that there is no use for a poor man to undertake to own a farm. I raised flax this year that yielded twenty-three and three-fourths bushels to the acre. Yours truly, David W. Ulrey.

**CHANCES ARE GOOD TO BUY RELINQUISHMENTS FROM THOSE WHO TOOK HOMESTEADS MERELY AS AN INVESTMENT**

Pratt, N. D., Oct. 27, 1902.

Max Bass:—I will say that I moved to North Dakota in 1900 from Fayette Co., Iowa, and have now farmed in this state for two years, and I think a man with small or moderate means could do no better than come here since there are more chances for him to get a start. The government land has all been taken, but there are many young men and women who have taken land just to use their right and will sell for a small profit. If a man gets a farm in North Dakota now he is sure to make money on the advance in the price of land alone. We can raise almost any kind of grain here and are raising very good corn. Cattle and hogs are good property to have. I have some May shoats that are as good as any raised in Iowa or any other state. Cattle and horses will keep fat on grass and the winters are no harder here than they were in Iowa. We do not have much snow. I have been here two years and have never hitched my team to a sleigh yet in North Dakota. Yours truly, N. F. Bowers.



IN A NORTH DAKOTA WHEAT FIELD

AN ENCOURAGING LETTER FROM SWEET SPRINGS, MO.,  
SETTLEMENT AT SALINE, NORTH DAKOTA

Saline, N. Dak., Nov. 7th, 1902.

E. C. Leedy:—The election is over. Think of it. An election here on the prairie, where less than three years since there was not a house on a tract twenty miles square. This township, 157-79 and 157-80, voted at Saline school house. There were one hundred and twelve votes polled, and a great many were too busy threshing and hauling flax to market to go to the polls and vote. This school district, Saline, is composed of one township. There are 127 children of school age, and three school houses, in the district. Granville, our nearest railroad town, has a population of about 300. Has four large elevators and two flat houses, and, with all of them, farmers have frequently to wait in line some time to get their grain unloaded. Persons in the East can have but a faint idea of the business done at one of these small towns, and the

onions, radishes, tomatoes, cucumbers, pie plant or rhubarb; in fact, most everything we had in the East. The Saline settlement is composed largely of people from Saline county, Missouri, but there are quite a number from Iowa and other states. Of course, we think we are in the best part of the Moss River Valley and that is the best part of North Dakota, but some think there is as good land farther west still vacant. The people here are well satisfied. We have Sunday school at Saline school house the year round. The average attendance is about sixty. Preaching every other Sunday. The M. E.'s have the only organization. Yours truly, S. E. Brady.

THIS IS THE PLACE WHERE A MAN CAN EXPECT  
TO PAY FOR HIS HOME OUT OF THE PRO-  
CEEDS OF THE FARM

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 11th, 1902.

Max Bass:—I bought a farm a few miles from Crookston about a year ago and

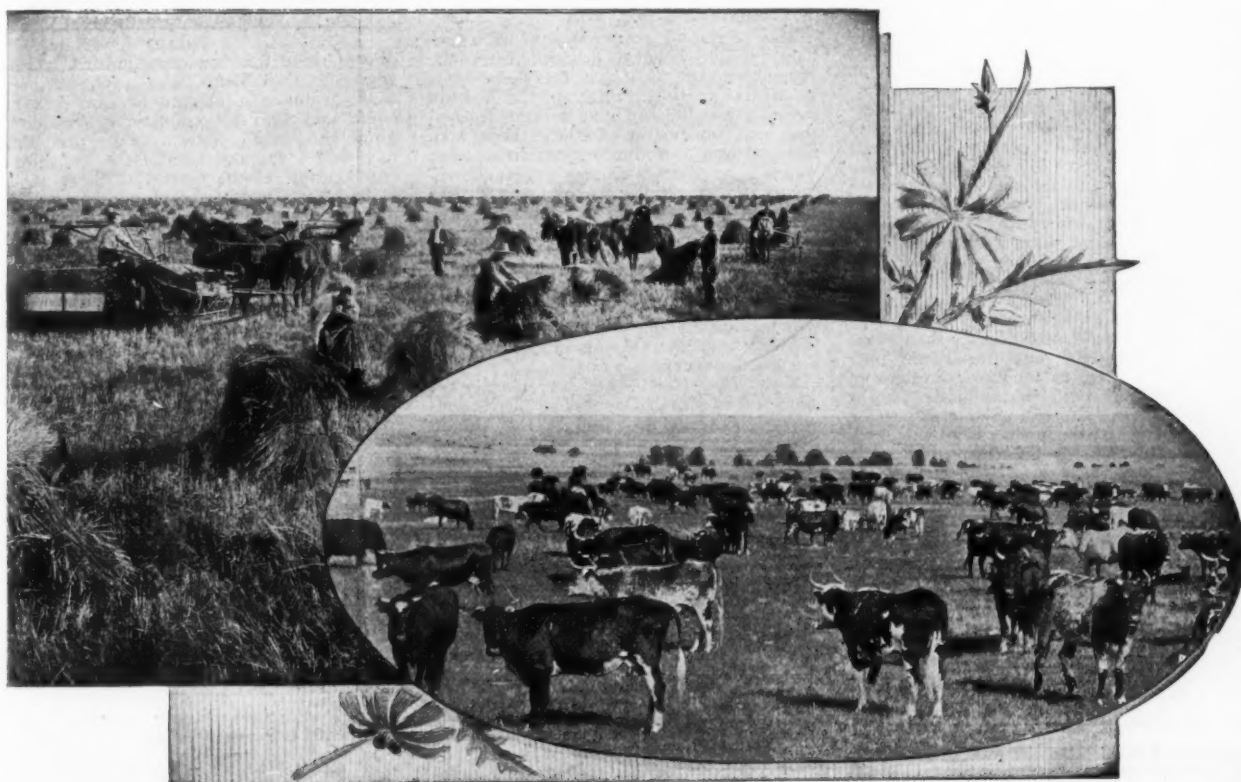
which I think all farmers ought to do when they come here. This is a place where a man can expect to pay for his farm out of the proceeds of the farm. We have good soil, an excellent climate, and the purest and best of water. I have a flowing well on my farm. Yours truly, F. M. Slyter.

THE LAND PAYS FOR ITS PURCHASE PRICE—GOOD  
CHANCE FOR HOMESEEEKERS

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 13th, 1902.

Max Bass:—Regarding your inquiry I would state that I have been here twenty-five years and I am perfectly satisfied with the country.

I have been to several other states looking for land and come back more satisfied than ever to remain at Crookston in the Red River Valley. My crops have been very good on an average. I have raised from twenty to thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre. This year my wheat went twenty-four bushels, barley forty to



TWO TYPICAL NORTH DAKOTA SCENES

strange part of it is this has come about the past three seasons. The crop this year has put nearly all in comfortable circumstances; nearly all have comfortable homes and out buildings. Very few people that have come here had any means to speak of when they came. There is no vacant land here, but land can be had from \$1,200.00 to \$3,000.00 per quarter. We have spent two winters here, and have no fears for the future on that score. Have plenty of good water at a depth of from 12 to 20 feet. Nearly all have planted trees. They seem to do well. We raised this year wheat, oats, barley, speltz flax and potatoes, which made from fifteen to thirty bushels; oats thirty to seventy; barley, thirty to fifty; speltz, about the same; flax, from six to sixteen bushels. In the garden we had peas, beans,

moved here this spring, and I am well satisfied with the country and the Red River Valley. I raised 4,500 bushels of grain on my farm this year besides a seventy-five-acre field which I had into corn, which is now supplying me with plenty of good feed for my cattle and hogs, of which I have now forty-five. I have never done better any place than I have here, and have formerly lived in Indiana and Iowa. I am satisfied that a man cannot do better anywhere than to buy a farm here, as we can raise good small grains, and feed for cattle can be raised cheaply; so we can here raise lots of cattle, and all farm products are well paid for. My two sons from Iowa will both be here next spring, both having bought a farm here, after I bought, and they are both going to bring the cattle with them,

fifty, oats seventy; and I think if a farmer will till his land as it should be he could not find a better place to locate than at Crookston, as land is advancing here very rapidly. We have the finest of water, which is obtained from artesian wells.

In regard to stock I believe it can be raised here with a bigger profit than further south, as we can raise lots of cheap feed. I have fifty head of stock all together, and they are growing into money. I would not consider \$50.00 per acre for my land. I think if a person comes here and buys a farm, they can pay for it in a few years. When I came here I borrowed money to prove up on my property and since that I have owned a good deal of land around Crookston, and have paid for it out of the land.

In regard to my barley, when I threshed

it I got 45 cents per bushel; and at fifty bushels to the acre it would net me \$22.50 per acre. Two years ago for this land I paid \$25.00 per acre. My oats I sold at 35 cents; seventy bushels to the acre this would net me \$24.50 per acre, and my wheat is No. 1 hard. I shall keep it for seed and next spring I can get 75 cents or more per bushel for it. At 75 cents per bushel and twenty-four bushels to the acre it would net me \$18.00 per acre. There is no question but what other people could do the same if they should farm as they should. Your truly, Nels C. Hanson.

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HAS BEEN IN SEVERAL STATES AND FINDS THAT THE RED RIVER VALLEY BEATS THEM ALL

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 13th, 1902.

Max Bass:—I will say that I have been in several states, but find that I can do better here than in other places where I have been. I sold my farm here this spring and looked around for another location, but could not find any place that suited me better, so I again bought a farm near Crookston. I raised thirty-three bushels to the acre on a piece of land this year which went No. 1 hard, and on an average got a good crop. Oats and barley will run: Oats from sixty to seventy-five bushels to the acre and barley fifty bushels. I now have twenty head of cattle and this country for stock raising cannot be beat. Fodder and some grasses grow in abundance and can be raised cheap. Corn is getting better every year, and in a few years I am satisfied we will consider ourselves in the corn belt. The soil consists of a rich black loam with clay subsoil, and we have a fine climate and pure water. Farmers looking for new locations cannot do better than come here and buy land, and the sooner they come the better, as land is going up in price, and a man who farms his land right here, in a few years will be able to pay for his farm out of the proceeds of the land. Yours truly, Erick Samuelson.

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FARMERS IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY ARE BETTER OFF THAN THOSE WHO LIVE IN IOWA

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 13th, 1902.

Max Bass:—I moved to Polk county, Minnesota, from Kossuth county, Iowa, last spring, and am well satisfied with the country here. Although we did not have the biggest yield this year, I had a very fair crop and am well satisfied with the results. From what I hear from Iowa we are far better off here than they

are there, and anybody looking for a new location, in my opinion, cannot do better than come here and get a farm. Creameries are now built in several places here, and stock raising is increasing, and in a few years I expect to see the same conditions of things as it now is in Iowa. The land here is good. It is a rich black loam on clay subsoil, and our climate is fine. Our water is very pure and in most places we get artesian wells by going down from 100 to 200 feet. Corn is not our principal crop here, but in a few years I think it will be, as we are raising more stock every year, which will naturally induce our farmers to raise corn. I had five acres in corn this year and I am going to put in from fifteen to twenty acres next year, as I am satisfied it will pay. Yours truly, B. A. Larson.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM REV. JOHN W. BROOKS—MR. BROOKS IS WELL KNOWN BY ALL THE SETTLERS WHO HAVE MOVED FROM MISSOURI

Newville, N. D., Nov. 13th, 1902.

Max Bass:—I suppose you will publish another bulletin descriptive of the Northwest, and as I have traveled over a good deal of this country in the last six months, will try and give a little description and information for the benefit of new settlers. From present indications we will have one of the largest movements next spring we have ever had, and I know it is your desire to locate these new settlers to the best advantage of all concerned. Some will want to settle on homesteads, some on stock ranches, some on fruit farms and some on timber, stone or mining claims. The great Northwest, which is an empire in itself in extent, offers any and all of these inducements to the homeseekers.

Now, Mr. Bass, after a residence of six years in North Dakota, I can truthfully say, there is no place in the United States that offers the inducement for stock raising and mixed farming that this country does. As a proof of this let me state that here in Cavalier, Ramsey and Towner counties good land can be bought for \$10 to \$20 per acre, that produces as good wheat, oats, barley, speltz, flax and potatoes as can be grown in the United States, and as to stock raising, my cattle are as "fat as butter" and could sell them to the butcher readily. Farmers have thousands of tons of surplus straw and hay. Most of the straw here, like in almost every other new country, is burned to get it out of the way. As another evidence of the progress of this country, would say that the town of Starkweather, twenty-two miles north of Devils Lake, at the terminus of the Devils Lake & Northern R. R., has sprung up in three or four months, from one lone house on the prairie, to a thriving, bustling town, where almost every kind of business is represented. They have four large elevators, where tens of thousands of bushels of wheat, barley and flax are being handled. They have hardware, dry goods and grocery stores, banks, hotels, restaurants, etc., etc., and all seem to be doing a thriving business. Whole blocks are being built that would do credit to a much older place. Mechanics of all kinds are in demand at good wages, and what is true of Starkweather is also true of dozens of other towns along the Great Northern Railroad. We had lots of people visiting our country this fall from the East and South, and we often heard them say: "If we had only taken the advice of Max Bass and come here sooner, we, too, could have a good comfortable home of our own in

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# MAX BASS

GEN'L. IMMIGRATION AG'T.

220 South Clark St. CHICAGO, ILL.

one of these thriving communities." Our advice to those who have no homes, or wish to make a change for any cause, come and see this country. We have good soil, good water, good grass and hay, and I suppose one of the healthiest climates on earth, where, if there is a place where health is catching, instead of disease, it must be here.

If you want to raise stock, go to Williston or Ft. Buford, near the western line of North Dakota. The soil is rich and fertile, when brought under irrigation. All who get claims in this country and can be contented in stock raising till this land is brought under irrigation, may consider themselves among the lucky ones. Yours truly, John W. Brooks.

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MORE GRATIFYING CROP REPORTS

County Commissioner L. A. Knoke raised 60 acres of corn last year that fully matured, and regards it the most profitable crop that can be raised. For fodder it will never fail. He has been engaged successfully for 14 years in farming in Bottineau county.

Alfred Gray, near Bottineau, had 35 bushels of wheat per acre, and has already marketed 8,000 bushels. This is a good sample of the Bottineau county farmer.

One year ago Duncan Beaton, near Bottineau, borrowed \$1,000 and invested it in stock. A few days ago he sold 40 head for enough to pay the loan and interest and has 30 head left.

D. Clark is raising thoroughbred short-horn cattle and has now 100 head on his ranch and finds it more profitable than grain growing, though grain growing in Bottineau county has yielded good returns.

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SKELAKS OF NORTH DAKOTA FROM SIXTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Cecil, N. D., Oct. 25, 1902.

Max Bass:—After sixteen years' experience in North Dakota, I feel that I am competent to give you some idea of the opportunities and conditions here. Of course when I came here there was but little settlement and lands were all free. I came from Mulliken, Mich., in the spring of 1885, and not only had no money but actually owed \$21.00, the amount of my car fare. In 1887 I commenced to farm for myself and have done so well that I am independent now. We have had good

The Northwest Magazine and The Corn Belt guarantees a circulation of 50,000 copies



"It Pays Because it Reaches the People"



health during all this time, and the cold weather of our winters is not one-fourth as bad as Eastern people imagine. To-day a man with moderate means can come here and buy land or even rent, and soon be able to own his own home; in fact, what he pays in the East as rent would buy a farm here in three or four years. A man need not work any harder here nor endure any more hardships than he does in the East. I consider myself easily worth \$10,000 to-day and it is safe to say, that is about ten times as much as I would have been worth had I remained in Michigan. I bought 160 acres in 1901 for \$800, and sowed forty-five acres of it to flax which paid for the land and all expenses in one season. On the same piece of land I had twenty acres into wheat that yielded 525 bushels. One of my neighbors paid \$1,000 for 160 acres and sowed seventy-five acres of it to flax which not only paid for the entire purchase price but paid all his expenses in addition. I could give you many more instances of people who have done as well. Yours truly, W. L. Hatch.

THINKS IT STRANGE THAT PEOPLE WILL STAY IN THE EAST AND PAY HIGH RENT WHEN THEY CAN HAVE ALL THEY RAISE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Sidney, N. D., Oct. 24, 1902.

Max Bass:—My old home was in Marshalltown, Ia., but I was not satisfied to stay where land was selling at \$100 an acre and so came out here and got me a homestead, and I find that land which can be bought for \$10 to \$20 per acre here will produce as good crops as the \$100 land in Iowa. I did not have a dollar when I came here and consequently I rented land so as to get the means to improve my

homestead. I now have me a good fair house and a comfortable home. Myself and family have been hearty ever since we lived here. I raised pretty fair crops the first year I was here; the next year the crop was still better and this year I also had a fine crop. My crop this year amounted to 1,600 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of flax, 400 bushels of barley, and I am now in the position to live on and improve my own home. It is strange to me that people will remain in the East paying such high rents as they do when they can come out here and get better and more productive land and have all they raise for themselves. Yours truly, James Cook.

A MAN WHO COMES HERE AND TAKES A HOMESTEAD CAN, IF INDUSTRIOUS, HAVE AN INDEPENDENT HOME BY THE TIME HE MAKES FINAL PROOF

Ellison, N. D., Oct. 2, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came here from Waterloo, Iowa, in the spring of 1899 and took a homestead. Have gradually been making improvements until now I have a good, comfortable home, and my land under cultivation except what I keep for pasture. This country is a success for all kinds of grain grown here and for vegetables. Land is still selling within the reach of a man with small capital, for what a man must pay as rent in the East will make a good payment on land that sells at from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Very often we find instances where a man pays for his land out of the crop raised one year. I think by the time I will have lived on my claim five years, or until I can make final proof, that my land will not only be all in cultivation, but I

will have good improvements, plenty of machinery, out of debt and independent. Same land about here is selling at \$2,500 to \$3,000 per quarter section. In 1901 I rented thirty acres of land which I sowed to flax. I got a yield of 560 bushels, of which I had one-half and I sold it at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel. I call this a nice profit. Yours truly, E. D. Schrock.

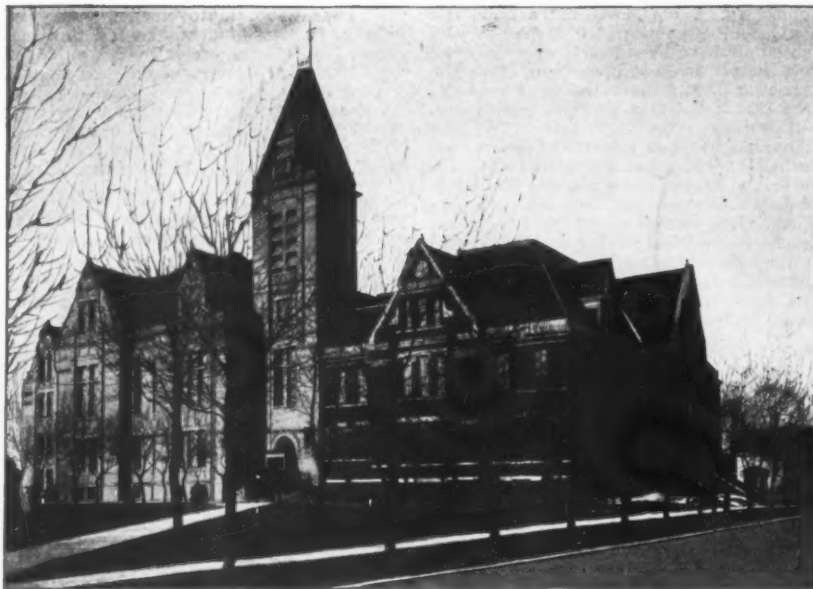
MR. FUNDERBURG WRITES ENTERTAININGLY OF THE CONDITIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Surrey, N. D., Oct. 26, 1902.

Max Bass:—It is with great pleasure that I write you regarding the opportunities yet remaining for those people who contemplate coming to this country. We moved from New Carlisle, Ohio, in the spring of 1900, and have farmed in North Dakota for three years and must say that three years have been the happiest and pleasantest three years we ever spent. We came here in tolerably poor health; my wife doctored continually in the East, but here she has had no need of a doctor, therefore we consider North Dakota has a very healthful climate. Although the Government land is all gone here there are chances to buy relinquishments and deeded lands very cheap. We have always observed this; that you will find some of the poorest farmers located on fine fertile soil and on the other hand men with fine buildings and neat and tidy surroundings on poor soil, showing that it is not soil alone that will make a home, but much depends on the man himself. The remarkable feature in this neighborhood is that we all came here in poor circumstances and are doing well. I want to give you just one instance. I know of one man



BREAKING LAND IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, FARGO, N. D.

The people of North Dakota have not forgotten to take care of their children's education as is evidenced by the many and excellent schools throughout the state

who came here in the spring of 1900, \$800 in debt. He borrowed \$325, paid \$225 thresh bill, bought \$546 worth of implements and stock and will pay up every dollar he owes this year and have plenty of feed for his team, has 160 acres of good land and good fair buildings. When one considers that he can come here and buy land at prices ranging at \$3 to \$20 per acre and where the soil is more productive than the high priced lands in the East it surely will not pay any farmer to stay back East and rent land. There is no state where farming can be carried on more easily than here. Statistics tells us that last year North Dakota raised fourteen bushels of grain, forty bushels of flax, 235 bushels of wheat per capita, and I would ask, where can you find a state that can come up to this record. It beats any place I ever saw for a poor man, for there are no stumps nor nothing in the way to prevent his going right to work, and as soon as he gets hold of one of these quarter sections he has a fortune. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and the men of to-day are standing within the shadow of the time when one can travel the length and breadth of this country and not find desirable agricultural lands for sale at prices within the reach of the poor man. Yours truly, Chas. E. Funderburg.

THIS IS A GOOD PLACE FOR A MAN WITH LITTLE MEANS TO MAKE A START

Ellison, N. D., Oct. 14, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came up here three years ago last spring, filed on a homestead and have made on an average \$1,000 each year. All kinds of grain common with this country does exceedingly well, and while I would not recommend a man to come here and rent, he can buy land at prices and on terms that make it quite easy for him to pay for it. My family's health has been better here than ever it was at Waterloo, Iowa. I recommend my eastern friends to come here because this is a good place for a man with moderate means to make a start. I do not know whether it would have been possible for me to have ever owned a home at all had I stayed in Iowa, while here within three years I have a

good, comfortable home, and there is a chance for me to enlarge my farm should I wish to do so. Our yield of grain here runs about as follows: Twenty bushels of flax, thirty bushels of wheat, sixty bushels of oats, fifty bushels of barley, sixty bushels of spelts to the acre, and the finest potatoes grown anywhere in the world. Yours truly, William Spohr.

MR. HOOVER TELLS HOW A MAN CAN BUY A FARM IN NORTH DAKOTA AND PAY FOR IT

Bisbee, N. D., Oct. 20, 1902.

Max Bass:—It is now six years since I came from Roann, Ind., and located at this place. I rented land the first year but soon concluded that it was better to buy, and in June, 1897, I bought 160 acres of land for \$1,200 and in the spring of 1898 I contracted for another 160 at \$1,550. With four crops raised on this land I paid all the expenses, had a comfortable living, and lacked \$400 of paying for the entire 320 acres. This year my crop was as follows: Flax 1,516 bushels, wheat 3,248 bushels, barley 376 bushels, oats 1,002 bushels, and spelts 712 bushels. With such experience I have no hesitation in recommending my Eastern friends to come here and buy land. The land is yet cheap when we consider its productiveness, and there is no excuse for a man to remain in the East as a renter. In the East I never would have been able to own even a small home of my own, while here I have a good home and will be able to help my children when they are old enough to start out for themselves. With the exception of one year our experience has been one grand success, with grain, garden, poultry and cattle. So what better could we ask, and what we have done others can do if they will. Yours truly, Henry A. Hoover.

A MAN OF ENERGY DOES NOT NEED MUCH MONEY TO MAKE A HOME IN NORTH DAKOTA

Pratt, N. D., Oct. 26, 1902.

Max Bass:—We came here in the spring of 1900, from Leeton, Mo., and we think we have done well, when we consider our financial condition when we came. I

brought with me one team and had \$20 in cash. Now I have my homestead of 160 acres, have some money in the bank, have four horses, six cows, and some other stock, between \$400 and \$500 worth of machinery; have ninety acres of grain that it not threshed yet and do not owe any man a dollar. We have found by experience that small grain grows here to perfection. We had seventy acres of flax last year that gave an average yield of fifteen and one-half bushels to the acre, while this year it is not quite so good, but will average about ten bushels. Deeded land and relinquishments can be bought here very reasonable, but we cannot expect that the low prices will continue a great while. My wife and I have both enjoyed the very best of health and we do not hesitate to recommend our southern friends to come here and locate. The farmers who are here now will within a very few years be as well to do as that class we term the retired farmers in the East. One of my neighbors here threshed over ninety bushels of oats to the acre here this season. Yours truly, O. Tracy.

ONE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE WHEN PIONEERING MEANT SOMETHING

Grand Harbor, N. D., Oct. 17, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came here from Worcester, Mass., twenty years ago, and took a homestead. We landed here in midwinter and we stayed with my brother who had no floor in his house, and seventy miles from railroad. In the spring following we bought two pair of oxen and commenced to turn over the sod on our homestead. I must confess that we had a pretty hard time for awhile with eight in the family and no money, but I have kept on my farm ever since, and to-day am worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000. During the time I have been here wheat has ranged in yield from fifteen to forty-five bushels to the acre. After all these years of experience, I am free to state that I believe there is no better country than North Dakota for a poor man if he is willing to work. I believe that the conditions to-day are better here than when I came, for land can be bought at a reasonable price and there are none of the hardships of pioneering to endure here now. I am one of a family of seven boys and I can buy them all for the reason that I came to North Dakota and they did not. I could give you the name of 100 farmers who came to this State since I am here and they are well off, and are all loud in their praise for their Western home. We have had many extra good crops, and I will mention one field of thirty-two acres of wheat that gave a yield of fifty-two bushels to the acre; another season we had a yield of forty-six and forty-eight bushels of wheat, while flax ranges from ten to twenty-eight bushels to the acre. We pay from \$25 to \$35 per month for farm hands, while wages by the day range from \$1.50 up. This is the place for the poor man, who is willing to work, to come and get a home. Yours truly, A. A. Dion.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE MONEY TO INVEST CAN DO NO BETTER THAN COME TO NORTH DAKOTA

Renville, N. D., Oct. 26, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came here from Canton, S. D., three years ago and took a homestead. I had \$600 when I landed here, and have got myself pretty well established on my home and have good crops every year. My observation and experience is that crops are a success here when the land is properly farmed and the seed sown in season. Land is still cheap, and I consider it one of the best places for a man with

money to invest, for the reason that our land is rapidly increasing in value while each year it will bring a good, profitable return in the way of crops. We have good schools, good churches and a good community, and of course we are all looking forward to the time when the railroad will come up into this part of the country. When this last becomes a fact I look for our land to double in value at once. Yours truly, C. J. McDevitt.

ANY MAN THAT FARMS GOOD IN NORTH DAKOTA  
WILL GET GOOD CROPS

Berthold, N. D., Oct. 23, 1902.

Max Bass:—I formerly live in Shakopee, Minn., and came to North Dakota ten years ago. I lived and farmed in the Red River Valley until 1900, when I came out here and took a homestead. Last year I realized \$150 from eight acres of flax. This year I had thirty-two acres of flax that gave a yield of eleven bushels to the acre and I sold it for \$1.10 per bushel. This was on land broken this season. If a man can come here with \$1,000 or \$2,000 he can get a good farm, for there is always some

is a good crop here if sowed in the proper season. I take pleasure in writing this for your bulletin and want to advise my Eastern friends to come West and get a home of their own, for in a few years they can become independent. This has been done in many cases here already and there is no reason why others cannot do as well. Some of my neighbors had a yield of from sixteen to eighteen bushels of flax this year; wheat yielded from thirty to thirty-six bushels; oats thirty-five to one hundred bushels. I saw eight to ten threshing machines at work this fall all in sight at one time. Yours truly, G. W. Osborne.

THE CHANCES IN NORTH DAKOTA ARE QUITE AS  
GOOD TODAY AS WHEN HOMESTEADS COULD  
BE SECURED

Island Lake, N. D., Oct. 16, 1902.

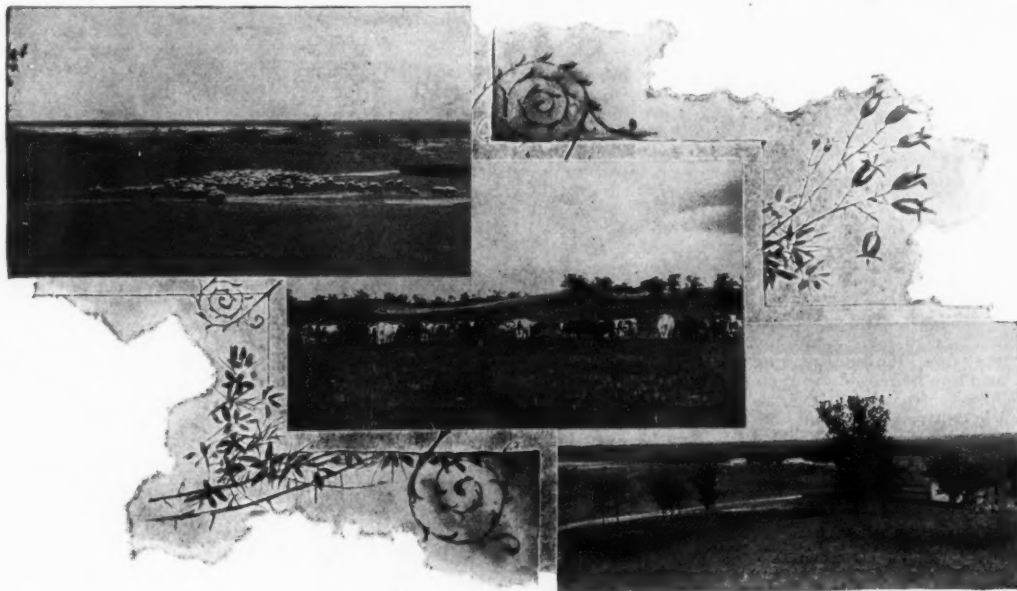
Max Bass:—If times and prices stay as they have for the last two years, I do not see why it is not nearly as easy for a man with limited means to come here and procure and establish a good home for him-

expense of raising horses and cattle is but very little. Wishing you success, I am Yours truly, R. L. Bontreger.

A MAN CAN COME TO NORTH DAKOTA WITHOUT  
MONEY, AND IF INDUSTRIOUS, MAKE A HOME

Denver, N. D., Oct. 20, 1902.

Max Bass:—When I left Bratton, Va., in the spring of 1899 I was too poor to bring my family with me, so I left them at our old home and came to this country and worked on the railroad the first year. The following spring I was able to send for my family and now I have 160 acres of good land, comfortable buildings, four work horses, one cow and calf. My homestead is located six miles southeast of Barton. This surely is the place for a man to come with small means, for he can buy land cheap and after making a small payment down can easily pay for the balance by raising flax and make a good living in the meantime besides. This season I raised 200 bushels of flax that I sold for \$219.40, which brought in a return of more than twice what the land was worth on



PEACEFUL SCENES IN A FAVORED LAND

to be found who are not satisfied. The land is No. 1 and we have had plenty of rain to raise all kinds of grain and there could be no better place to raise stock. I can take \$2,000 for my homestead any day, and I am perfectly satisfied with my home. My observation is that any farmer who puts in the crop good and in season is safe in expecting a good yield. Yours truly, B. H. Pond.

A RICH MAN CAN LIVE ALMOST ANYWHERE, BUT  
THIS IS THE POOR MAN'S PARADISE

Russell, N. D., Oct. 20, 1902.

Max Bass:—I lived and farmed in the Red River Valley, this State for ten years and last spring I came up into this neighborhood and took a homestead. This spring I broke up 100 acres and sowed in flax. Thirty-six acres was sown early and yielded fifteen bushels to the acre. Next I sowed twenty-one acres that made a yield of ten and one-half bushels. On June 16, I sowed nineteen acres that gave a yield of five bushels, and still later I sowed twenty-five acres to flax that gave a yield of but two bushels. This shows that flax

self, as it was when we came here eight years ago. Then times were dull and the new settlers did not understand the conditions like they do now. As you know, I came from Middlebury, Ind., and took a homestead and bought 160 acres of land, and I have raised all kinds of small grains with wonderful and abundant success. In the eight seasons I have farmed in North Dakota I have raised 18,629 bushels of grain, and in the seven years I lived in Indiana and farmed I raised 5,304 bushels of grain. There is a great deal of school land in this locality that can be bought on very reasonable terms. We have everything now to make our homes comfortable, many friends, many acquaintances, good business towns, schools, churches, etc. It is wonderful how fast laid is advancing in value. Farms that we could have bought for \$500 to \$800 a year ago were sold for from \$1,400 to \$2,000 this last summer, and the price is still advancing. I have heard of a good many instances here where farmers have bought land and paid for it out of the one crop. This is also a grand country for stock. We have an abundance of good feed winter and summer and the

which it grew, and this has not been considered a good flax year. Last season one of my neighbors bought 160 acres of land paying \$1,600 for it. He broke up 100 acres that season, sowed it to flax and harvested an average of fifteen bushels per acre, selling the same for \$1.30 per bushel, thus bringing him in enough money to not only pay for the entire farm, but leave him a good income besides. I doubt if any other country in the world could make such a record as this. Yours truly, M. S. Knight.

OFFERS TO ASSIST ANY OF HIS FRIENDS WHO ARE  
LOOKING FOR A HOME

Reno, N. D., Oct. 24, 1902.

Max Bass:—You will please excuse me for not writing sooner, but we were busy getting in our crop. We lived in South Dakota four years and were dried out and burned out with hot winds each year, and we were a little doubtful what North Dakota might have for us. We have now been here four years, and so far have had sufficient moisture to produce good crops. This year the crop was a little light, but



that is something that is liable to occur in any country. When we moved on our homestead four years ago it was pretty lonesome, only one other family in the neighborhood. To-day we have a thickly settled country with more neighbors than we have time to visit. We have four school houses in our district and my children have but one-half mile to go to school. We have not paid one dollar in doctor bills since we have been in the State. Before coming here my wife suffered each season with hay fever and she has not had a single symptom of it since in this State. That of itself would be sufficient to make me satisfied, but we have also been successful financially. There is no homestead land left in this locality, but land can be bought on the crop payment plan and I have known of different men to pay for their land out of one crop. For this reason I can recommend my Eastern friends to come here and buy land. When we came here four years ago my homestead cost me \$16, now it is considered worth \$2,500, besides we have plenty of stock and machinery and have made a good living besides. I used to live at Burr Oak, Ind., and I want to say to any of my old Eastern neighbors that if they wish to buy land in this neighborhood I will do all I can to assist in locating them on a good farm. The price of deeded land ranges from \$1,400 to \$2,500. Yours truly, John E. Osborn.

MADE ALL HE HAS SINCE HE CAME TO NORTH DAKOTA

Reno, N. D., Oct. 27, 1902.  
Max Bass:—It is now three years since we came from Lamar, Mo., and located at this place, taking a homestead. We have had splendid success with all farm products, and even in Central Illinois we never raised better. This is a poor man's country, for he has an opportunity of making a home of his own and being able to dictate his own business. I have a quarter section nearly all in cultivation, a good house, fair barn and other improvements. Deed-

ed land can be bought cheap, about \$2,000 to \$3,000 per quarter section, on crop-payment; that is, one-half the crop each year. My flax was not so good as last year, yet it made twelve bushels, while my wheat ranged from twenty to thirty bushels, oats and barley thirty to forty bushels, and the finest garden we ever had. I am satisfied, for all that I have I have made since I came here. Yours truly, B. C. Scott.

MR. DEUEL'S LETTER IS FULL OF GOOD FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Granville, N. D., Oct. 29, 1902.  
Max Bass:—I moved to this country from Shannon, Ill., in the spring of 1900, and took a homestead. With the exception of corn, I find that crops will do better here than even in Illinois. The one great point is to properly prepare the ground and then plant our crop in season. When this is done we are almost positively sure of a good crop. The farmer who succeeds best in this country is the one who will keep a few milk cows, a poultry yard and pigs enough to at least raise their own meat. Stock of all kinds do well here, and there is no reason why the settler should not keep some. We started here with but little ready money and broke out what I could the first year. My crop yield this season was, oats sixty-five bushels, wheat thirty-five bushels, and flax ten bushels to the acre. I have put up plenty of hay, have built a new house which I am just completing, have plenty to live on until another crop is harvested, and do not owe a man a dollar. The opportunities for settlers here are, first, wages are nearly double what they will average in the East, while the cost of living is but little more. Second, land is still cheap and can be bought on easy terms, either for cash or the crop-payment system. The usual rent that is paid on an Illinois farm for two years would buy almost any quarter section in this locality. This land will return a man more dollars per acre than the high priced land in Illinois. Third, a man can own his own farm here, is his own boss,

and every improvement he makes on his land is for himself. The country is now well settled and an Eastern man will find a fine class of people who are sociable; plenty of good schools, churches and Sunday schools. Society is not divided into classes as in the East, but one is as good as the other, if they are respectable and behave themselves. Any man or woman can do well in Dakota if they are willing to work; if not, they had better stay away. We have a good quarter section of land and have it improved so that it will now make us a good living, while it is improving in value every day. I could sell at any time for \$2,500. Of course the land is not mine yet, but it will be when I complete the contract with Uncle Sam. This country has far surpassed my expectations in every way, hence I cannot help being pleased. If any one wants specific information in regard to this region I will answer any inquirer who encloses a stamp for reply. I wish to extend our good wishes to you for what you have done for all the settlers in North Dakota. Yours truly, Frank H. Deuel.

NORTH DAKOTA IS THE PLACE FOR A POOR MAN TO MAKE A HOME

Towner, N. D., Oct. 30, 1902.  
Max Bass:—I came here three years ago from Florence, S. C., and without going into details, will state that I would never have owned a home of my own had I not come here. Last year off fifteen acres of flax I harvested 220 bushels that sold for \$1.34. I have found that mixed farming pays the best in this country. When my wife came here two years ago she could not walk one-half a mile and to-day she is able to do her own house work. I consider this the poor man's country, a place where he can come, and if he is industrious he can soon own a farm of his own. People who stay back in the East, at least where my old home was, find it hard work to make a bare living, and my own experience shows what can be done here. I have a farm that is to-day worth \$2,000, have made a good living, better than I did in the East, and all this in three years. One of my neighbors raised twenty-two bushels of flax and another seventy bushels of oats to the acre. Yours truly, D. B. McLaughlin.

BETTERED HIS CONDITION ONE HUNDRED PER CENT

Newville, N. D., Oct. 31, 1902.  
Max Bass:—I came here from Shipshewana, Ind., in the spring of 1898, and took a homestead. My experience in farming has not been very extensive as I worked at the carpenter trade. I get thirty cents an hour and board, or thirty-five cents and board myself, and I rent my land out on shares. This year my oats yielded sixty-two bushels to the acre. This is the place to get a home, for land is still cheap and a laboring man can get far better wages than in the East. I have a very fair home and am doing well. In fact I do not know where I could go to better my condition. We have good health and have not paid a dollar in doctor bills since we lived in the State. I can recommend my Eastern friends to come out here, for the reason that I know I have bettered my condition 100 per cent. Yours truly, G. A. Yoder.

MR. NOBLE TELLS WHY HE IS HAPPY AND COMFORTABLE

Bjelland, N. D., Oct. 23, 1902.  
Max Bass:—I am most exceedingly well pleased with the productions of this state. I have traveled a good deal for a poor man, and think this is the place to get a start.



FOURTEEN FOOT VEIN OF COAL IN WILLIAMS COUNTY, NEAR WILLISTON, N. D.

Here we can get a homestead and do not have to kill ourselves among the stones and stumps, nor do we have to think that some landlord gets a good portion of our crop after it is raised. I came from Toledo, Mo., in 1901, without any money and anything else, excepting a darling, good wife and the finest baby on earth. To-day I have 160 acres of as good land as there is in the United States, have plenty of farm machinery, a team worth \$325, buildings, etc. Wages are good here, and now is the accepted time to come to this State, while the land is cheap. I feel that the best deed of my life was when I located in this country, and I intend to take Horace Greely's advice; that is, grow up with the country. Grain of all kinds give a splendid yield here and the prices are good. Yours truly, J. H. Noble.

LAND THAT COST BUT TEN CENTS AN ACRE IN NORTH DAKOTA WILL PRODUCE BETTER CROPS THAN LAND IN IOWA THAT SELLS FOR \$100

Sidney, N. D., Oct. 21, 1902.

Max Bass:—I have now been in this country five years and must say that my experience has been very favorable indeed. I came here without a cent and had to borrow money to file on my land, and during this time I have made a good living, and getting my land under cultivation, and have comfortable buildings. When I consider that land here that cost us but ten cents an acre will produce more crops than the land around my old home in Melbourne, Iowa, which is worth \$100 an acre, it will explain to you why I am satisfied with my new home, and why I feel safe in recommending any of my old neighbors to come out here and get a home of their own. We have good health here and like the climate, and there is none of us that has the least desire to go back to Iowa to live. With the exception of one season we have had good crops every year since I have been here. Yours truly, John Digins.

THERE ARE STILL GOOD CHANCES FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS TO MAKE A HOME IN NORTH DAKOTA

Moscow, N. D., Oct. 15, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came here from Hillsboro, Kas., six years ago, and took a homestead and from my experience during these years, will state that I would not trade back for my southern home, since we have done far better than we could have done back there. There are grand chances here for the poor man. He can get good farms to rent or buy land at a reasonable price, while there is plenty of work through the summer at good wages. As to your question if I think I made a mistake coming here, wish to state that I should feel that I made a great mistake should I leave North Dakota. Yours truly, John D. Bartel.

A MAN CAN MAKE A HOME HERE EVEN IF HE HAS BUT LITTLE TO START WITH

Galva, N. D., Oct. 29, 1902.

Max Bass:—I have now farmed here three years, coming from Kimball, Minn., in 1899. I came here a poor man; had three cows, one horse. I have found by experience that three good cows will keep a small family here the year around. During the time I have been here I have made a good living, own four good horses, five cows, and threshed 500 bushels of grain this year. I am perfectly well satisfied with my home and can not see why a man will not do well here, since the land is so cheap and of such good quality. It is much easier to make a living here than in the East. I was a renter back there and

now I am on 160 acres of my own land, have lived as well as I ever did in the East and have got my farm very well improved. Flax this year made nine bushels per acre in this locality, oats forty, barley forty, wheat from fifteen to twenty-five, spelts thirty-five to fifty bushels and all kinds of vegetables in abundance. Yours truly, John Bullard.

IT DOES NOT MATTER HOW HUMBLY A MAN STARTS IF IN THE END HE GETS A GOOD HOME

Island Lake, N. D., Oct. 29, 1902.

Max Bass:—I have lived now in this country eight years, having come as one of your first colony from Emma, Ind. During these years we have had splendid success in raising all kinds of small grain and vegetables. I do not see why a man with moderate means cannot do well to come here and buy this cheap land, since I know of people who came here and paid for their

land. We have no reason to complain surely, for land which cost us ten cents an acre when we came will sell readily for \$12 now. I want to say to my Eastern friends that if they ever think of coming to Dakota they should come at once for land is advancing in price every year. My family have had the best health in this state and we do not mind the winter cold any more than we did in Indiana. Besides getting a home for myself, all of our children, six in number have got homes, and we are all well satisfied. Yours truly, Noah D. Hochstetler.

SHORT BUT SATISFACTORY

Grand Harbor, N. D., Oct. 18, 1902.

Max Bass:—I will drop you a few lines to let you know that we are all well and enjoying ourselves. We had a good crop this year. I threshed 13,000 bushels of grain; had over 4,000 bushels of flax, so



THE OLD MISSION CHURCH, ST. JOHN

farm out of the first crop. Some of my neighbors came here and actually had to borrow money to pay their fare, and to-day are worth \$2,500, and all this has been made in from five to eight years. I was back to my former home in Indiana last winter and while I still think that old Indiana is good enough for a man who has a home there, still the chances are growing less every day for the poor man to make a home. Some of my old neighbors in the East still think they will come West and I hardly know how they could lose in the venture, since they have nothing now and possible never will have if they remain in the East. It don't make much difference if a man does have to go to church with oxen or use rope tugs as we all did when we came here, if they can in a few years have a good home of their own and be independent. Such has been our experience, and so we are glad of the day when you persuaded us to come to North Dakota. Yours truly, R. A. Yoder.

LAND THAT COST BUT TEN CENTS AN ACRE FIVE YEARS AGO IS WORTH \$12 AND STILL ADVANCING

Island Lake, N. D., Oct. 29, 1902.

Max Bass:—It is now five years since we left our old home at Mt. Ayr, Ind., and came to this country. I took a homestead and then bought 320 acres for \$1,680. We have had the very best success with all kinds of crops and although there is no free land here, deeded land can be bought at a very reasonable price, so the chances are good for people who come and buy

we have no kick to make. Yours truly, Frank Emigh, formerly of Knox, Ind.

MR. DEAL WRITES OF HIS OWN AND HIS NEIGHBOR'S PROSPERITY

Starkweather, N. D., Oct. 30, 1902.

Max Bass:—I will write you a few lines to let you know that we are well pleased in our new home and feel it a duty to write a short letter for the bulletin, and thus endeavor to induce my friends to come West and locate. Myself and most of my neighbors came here with but very little means, took homesteads and to-day we are building good houses and barns, church houses and school houses and altogether we are very comfortable. We are feeling quite as much at home as we did in the East, and have you to thank for our present good home. When I came from Pymont, Ind., in 1894, I had but very little means and now I have my 160 acres of land with good improvements, plenty of stock, and could easily sell out for \$5,000, so you see I have no reason to complain. There is plenty of room here for good farmers to come and buy the undeveloped land while it is selling so cheap, and make homes for themselves. In this locality land ranges from \$12 to \$15 per acre and it will produce more than the high priced lands in the East. Yours truly, Jacob Deal.

SHORT HISTORY OF AN EARLY SETTLER

Bottineau, N. D., Oct. 31, 1902.

Max Bass:—When I came here eighteen years ago, things looked pretty new. I

took a homestead and then by hard work and honest labor have built up a home for myself and family. I own 480 acres of land and this last summer built me a barn that cost \$2,600. This climate agrees with us. It is cold and bracing in the winter and in the summer time cannot be beat. This is a great country for stock and general farming. Wheat has made an average with me of fifteen bushels per acre, barley thirty bushels and oats thirty-five bushels. I have never had a total failure. The poorest crop I ever raised gave eight bushels. This certainly is the place for a poor man, if he is willing to work. The country is all right, and the land still very cheap when we consider its production. In 1891 I raised forty bushels of wheat to the acre, while one of my neighbors raised forty-five bushels of wheat, and in 1895 we had just as good a crop. Yours truly, Duncan Beaton.

MR. AND MRS. KUNKLE TELL OF THEIR NEW HOME

Norwich, N. D., Oct. 13, 1902.  
Max Bass:—We located here in the

East. I also want to mention the fine flour we have here. A woman that could not make first class bread from it is not much of a baker. We never have a failure in this respect."

MR. O'CONNOR GIVES SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS TO SETTLERS

Richburg, N. D., Oct. 25, 1902.

Max Bass:—I have lived in North Dakota for fifteen years, and came here from the Red River Valley last February, took a homestead and bought land, paying for the latter \$1,100. To-day I could turn it for twice that price, not counting my homestead. This fall I threshed 2,400 bushels of flax and 800 bushels of oats. In the Red River Valley the principal crop raised was wheat, which gave a splendid yield, but the land got so high priced that I felt I could better afford to sell and get me a new home. I think this country as compared with the East is ten to one in our favor. As to the opportunity for a poor man to make a home; a man that is a farmer and will put his crop in, in good time

man can make \$3.00 here to his \$1.00 back at my old home in Raymondville, Mo. There is always plenty of work here and at good wages. I regret that I did not come five years sooner. Just think of it: we came to our homesteads the middle of Oct., 1901, with no improvements, had all our buildings to put up, yet we had over 100 acres in crop this year, eighty acres on our own land and about thirty on a neighbor's claim. We never hired a day's work done. This is the country if one will only come here and stay. There is the rub; so many come here, get dissatisfied at the very start, sacrifice everything in order to get back home, and I have never heard of one of them who did not regret their haste and only wish that they had money enough to come back to North Dakota. Only a few days ago I received a letter from a young man who came up with us from Southern Missouri. He got dissatisfied and left here for Washington and then drifted back home. He now writes me, "I only wish I had taken up land there," and if he ever comes here and sees the improvements we have made, and the mar-



A PRAIRIE HOME

Content to make a modest beginning, the settler soon finds that the profits of his crop permit him to build a more imposing and substantial home

spring of 1900 and took a homestead, having come from West Chester, Ind. We have a good quarter section of land, and have raised flax and oats as my grain crop. For the two years my flax has averaged thirteen bushels per acre. There is no more free land here, but land can be bought reasonable since there are always some people who are dissatisfied and ready to sell out. My neighbors who have raised all kinds of small grain are having splendid success. We have a nice town, only two and one-half miles away, with a good elevator and good opportunities for disposing of our grain at prices that pay us for the raising. We are well pleased with our new home and the only mistake we can think of that we made was that we did not come sooner. Yours truly, John Kunkle.

Mrs. Kunkle writes: "Will add just a few lines to what my husband has written, as he failed to mention my garden. I must say that I had the finest garden I ever saw. Since last June we have almost lived off our garden, and I think the vegetables have a much finer flavor than in the

and good shape is bound to make a success. I do not believe it advisable to continue sowing flax on the same ground for too many years but it is all right for the new settler to use this crop to make a start. Yours truly, J. J. O'Connor.

THOSE WHO CONDEMN NORTH DAKOTA IN HASTE CAN REPENT AT THEIR LEISURE

Renville, N. D., Oct. 15, 1902.

Max Bass:—We came to North Dakota in the Spring of 1901, with nothing but our teams, after having paid for our filing. I have been very successful in raising crops and vegetables of all kinds. Our crops this year were all on new breaking, yet we had splendid good yields. My father and I took homesteads and we have good buildings, ten head of horses, twelve head of cattle, ten hogs, plenty of poultry, lots of feed and seed for next year, and our cellar full to overflowing with all kinds of vegetables. Deeded land can be bought here now for \$2,000 per quarter section, some few pieces possibly for \$1,500, but the price is advancing rapidly. I believe a

velous advance in this whole region, he would wish so harder than ever. Yours truly, W. Edgar Batterton.

TELLS WHY IT PAYS TO COME TO NORTH DAKOTA

Deepriver, N. D., Oct. 15, 1902.

Max Bass:—I have had good success with wheat, oats, barley, spelts and flax. Nearly all vegetables do well, also small fruits, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries. When I came here I took a homestead and later bought land. In this locality deeded land sells for about \$10 per acre and the soil is hard to beat in any country. I have been successful and am satisfied and that tells the whole story. Farmers can come here and buy land on the crop-payment and pay for the same in from three to five years, after which they will be independent. Where I came from Berlin, Wis., land was worth from \$40 to \$60 per acre, rent was high and I could never have secured a home there. To-day I could sell out my Dakota farm and go back to my old home and buy a nice farm and still have money left. The land I had in



flax in 1901 brought me better than \$25 per acre, or a clear profit of about \$18. This season my flax went about thirteen bushels to the acre, making a clear profit of at least \$7. Yours truly, C. E. Corey.

★  
DIVERSIFIED FARMING AND ATTENTION BRING SUCCESS

Devils Lake, N. D., Oct. 12, 1902.

Max Bass:—I have now lived in this country for nineteen years, having come from Ontario in 1883. I have 840 acres of land, some homesteaded and some purchased—all accumulated since I have been here. Three of my sons each own 400 acres. They were raised here and have worked with me and accumulated their property here. Anyone with the means of working a farm can do well here, and it takes less money to run a farm than anywhere else I have ever been. We have great opportunities here for the poor as well as the rich. The climate is simply superb. Myself and family have never had a doctor in my house and there are fourteen in my family. I think that I have done well here, and anyone with health and push should succeed. We have had good crops nearly always, and any farmer who

ago, I had just \$4.00, a team of horses and buggy with a mortgage on them, and I started a livery barn and made all kinds of money. I sold out last spring, took a homestead and put in a crop of flax that gave an average yield of twenty-two bushels to the acre. Any farmer can make more money here than in the East, and our homesteads are easily worth from \$1,600 to \$2,000 to-day. I consider that with my improvements I am worth \$3,000 and if I had stayed in Minnesota and rented a farm I would not have been worth a dollar. Last year Bottineau County had a yield of twenty-six bushels of flax to the acre on an average over the county; this year the crop is lighter and will average about fourteen bushels, and they tell me this is the lightest crop they ever raised here. Yours truly, Arthur Hall.

★  
TELLS OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FARMER'S RAILROAD

Devils Lake, N. D., Oct. 15, 1902.

Max Bass:—Crops were good again this year, however flax was somewhat lighter than we expected. The farmers around here are all busy plowing at present. Our free Rural Route started Oct. 1st, and we

ment, plenty of outside buildings, stock and machinery, and have plenty of crop on hand to pay every dollar I owe. From the foregoing you will note that I must have had good success in raising grain, and surely I am satisfied. Farming is much easier here than in the East, and the returns per acre are away ahead. There are also many advantages in the way of free pasture, etc. I live only three miles from Devils Lake, which is a nice little city of 2,500 people, having good society, and all the conveniences of a large city. This year I got \$60 worth of seed from six acres of Brome grass, besides all the hay and the fall pasture. On 200 acres of flax this season I raised 3,420 bushels. Last year on the same number of acres I got a yield of 4,400 bushels of flax, 200 acres of flax in 1900 gave a yield of 3,280 bushels. I expect to go East this winter and will do what I can to induce immigration. Yours truly, G. H. Locke.

★  
IS A POOR LETTER WRITER, BUT CAN GIVE SOME FACTS

Devils Lake, N. D., Oct. 14, 1902.

Max Bass:—I am a poor hand to write letters and am nothing on the boom order, but I will give you a brief outline report of my land investments in Ramsey County which may be of interest to your bulletin readers.

In April, 1894, I bought a quarter section of fairly well improved land three miles from Grand Harbor, paying \$700.00 for it. I rented it on half shares, the crop netting me \$200.00 in 1894 and \$700.00 in 1895, and then sold it that fall for \$1,700.00. It has changed hands several times since then, always at a decided advance and to-day it is worth between \$4,000.00 and \$5,000.00.

In 1897 I bought 1,600 acres of land sixteen miles Southeast of Cando and in 1899 bought 640 acres adjoining for \$5,600.00, and have recently sold this last named 640 acre tract for \$14,100.00, averaging over \$22.00 per acre. The profit, or raise in value paying me back the cost of the 1,600 acres and \$1,000.00 more—and have had large yields each year. In 1901 the crops yielded me \$35,000.00 in addition to feed and seed for the following year. Another land deal of mine was the purchase of 320 acres in 1897 at \$2.50 per acre, which I sold this week for \$25.00 per acre, a gain of 1000 per cent.

I came here from Mason City, Iowa, in 1894. I have carried on farming here in Ramsey County, N. Dak., ever since and my crops have paid me fully as large returns as my ten previous years of Iowa farming and I see no reason why our lands should not advance to an average of at least \$40.00 an acre in the next ten years. I saw lands advance in Iowa from \$5.00 to \$75.00 per acre and as the earning or income value of Ramsey County lands which now range from \$20.00 to \$25.00 is equally as great as the \$75.00 Iowa land. I see no reason why our lands will not witness a corresponding advance. Geo. Meiklejohn.

★  
MR. BELCHER TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCE SINCE COMING TO NORTH DAKOTA

Devils Lake, N. D., Oct. 20, 1902.

Max Bass:—As I am called upon to write a few lines concerning North Dakota, will state that I am very much pleased with the country. The climate is healthful, and as far as farming and stock-raising is concerned I do not believe the world can beat it. I came from Duhring, W. Va., in 1899, and myself and family have enjoyed better health than for years previously. We are farming 640 acres three and one-half miles from Devils Lake and have harvested a magnificent crop this year. Our



★  
GAME IN ABUNDANCE  
Prairie chicken, quail, pheasant, furnish good sport for the settler

diversifies his farming will make a success if he gives his business the attention it deserves. Yours truly, William Webster.

★  
A SUCCESSFUL FARMER

Rutten, N. D., Oct. 31, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came here in 1889 from Charlestown, Ill. Took a homestead and have bought land. I have raised good crops of all small grains and with less work than any place I have ever been. I have now five quarter sections of land—800 acres—160 acres of which I homesteaded and the balance I purchased, some outright and some on the crop-payment plan. I have never had any trouble in making my payments and now own the whole property with a small incumbrance on part of it. I have done well here, and any man with energy about him can do well. My capital when I started here was a borrowed ten dollars, my good wife and babies. Small grains have always paid me well, and cattle can be raised as cheap, if not cheaper than in the East. Yours truly, George W. Fifer.

★  
NORTH DAKOTA PRODUCES GREAT YIELDS OF GRAIN

Renville, N. D., Oct. 30, 1902.

Max Bass:—When I came here one year

receive our mail daily. The farmers' railroad is also completed and that makes it very handy for us to market our grain. As you know, I came here from Twin Lake, Ind., in the spring of 1897, and bought land. We have had splendid success and the chances are yet good for the Eastern farmer to come here and get a home, though he will have to pay more for his land by a good deal than three or four years ago. As an experiment I sowed four acres to timothy last spring and this summer I put up eight tons of fine hay. I am going to sow a still larger field next spring. Yours truly, M. M. Strawhecker.

★  
A MAN CAN BUY LAND IN NORTH DAKOTA AND PAY FOR SAME IN VERY FEW CROPS

Devils Lake, N. D., Oct. 30, 1902.

Max Bass:—When I came here from New London, N. Y., in 1896, I started in with three horses, one cow and bought land on the crop-payment plan. I paid for my first 160 acres out of one-half the first two crops, and after that I bought and paid for 160 acres each year out of my crops until now I own 640 acres. I have a new house, twenty-six by thirty-eight by eighteen with wing and all the modern improvements, including a furnace. A new barn forty by sixty with nine feet base-

wheat went thirty-two bushels to the acre, oats fifty bushels, barley forty bushels, flax fifteen to sixteen bushels, and we threshed altogether over 10,000 bushels of grain. No country can beat this for stock. We winter from eighteen to twenty head of horses and as far as the actual cost is concerned I am sure that it does not cost as much, as to winter ten head in the East. Our stock runs out in the winter and keeps nice and fat. Some of my Eastern friends asked me if we can raise fruit in North Dakota. I tell them that we do not, but while they are pruning and cultivating their orchards we are doing something else, and we do not mind buying our fruit for we can get it cheap and of a fine quality. I am sure that if some more of our Eastern friends would come to North Dakota during harvesting or threshing they would readily see that we had not been mistaken in making this our home. Yours truly, M. J. Belcher.

GOOD LAND CAN BE BOUGHT FOR A FRACTION OF WHAT EASTERN LANDS COST

Edmore, N. D., Nov. 1, 1902.

Max Bass:—I have lived in North Dakota for twenty-one years, but settled in this

Pa. We found everything as represented by you. We were poor having only \$60 and a little furniture. We have succeeded well and now have a fine farm of our own with a good house twenty-four by thirty feet, one grain house twelve by thirty-two feet, and one eight by thirty feet, a cheap barn sufficient to hold our stock, which consists of eight horses and five cattle. We have lots of chickens, turkeys and ducks. We have been farming flax principally and last year we had 1,000 bushels of flax, 600 bushels of oats and barley. This year we farmed more of a variety of crops and I am glad that we did, for this was a kind of an off year for flax. We only had 353 bushels of flax, 1,300 bushels of oats and barley, 400 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of potatoes and a very good garden. Have sold \$20 worth of cabbage and have some to sell yet. I think I have given you sufficient evidence to almost convince the dead, but some of the Eastern people are so skeptical that they would not believe their own eyes. Such fellows will have to stay in the East and if they starve I cannot help it. With thanks, good will and best wishes to you, Your friend, J. S. Kenepf.

will answer any communications from Eastern people wanting information if they will send me their address and a stamp. Yours truly, G. W. Rimel, formerly of Oakwood, Va.

HIS MOTTO IS "KEEP OUT OF DEBT"

Towner, N. D., Oct. 23, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came here two years ago from Augusta, Wis., and bought a relinquishment on which I filed a homestead. I built a house which cost me about \$200, broke twenty acres the first year and sowed to flax, which gave me a yield of eighteen bushels to the acre, and I sold for \$1.85 per bushel for seed. This last other day. In conclusion, I want to say that in the two years I have been here year I broke eighty acres and sowed the entire 100 acres to flax which yielded thirteen bushels to the acre, but is not yetting \$30 a month and have to hire my breaking done and my crop put in on shares. My motto is, to keep out of debt, and if any of my Eastern friends are willing to come here and get hold of some of this fine soil while it is cheap, they can make money just the same as I am doing. sold. I feel as though I had made a very



A RICHLAND COUNTY NORTH DAKOTA CREAMERY

The growth of the dairying business in North Dakota is assuming vast proportions and becoming a leading industry

locality four years ago and took a homestead. In 1901 I had sixty acres of flax that yielded 950 bushels and sold for \$1.40 per bushel. When I settled on my homestead I had six head of work horses, farming utensils and about twenty head of stock; also about \$1,000 in cash. I have now a farm worth \$4,000, forty head of stock and twelve work horses. Others have started in on their claims with little or no means, and are making good headway towards a home. Good land can be bought in this locality for a fraction of what Eastern lands cost. This year, 1902, was not counted a good crop season, and yet on my 160 acre farm I raised 800 bushels of flax and 1,500 bushels of feed. When I consider that I am easily worth four times as much as when I settled here four years ago, it tells you that I am fully satisfied. Yours truly, John Sonstlie.

SOME EASTERN FARMERS CANNOT BELIEVE THE GOOD THINGS TOLD OF NORTH DAKOTA

Newville, N. D., Oct. 20, 1902.

Max Bass:—We are among your Colony the spring of 1897, coming from Academia,

MR. RIMEL IS WILLING TO CORRESPOND WITH ANY INQUIRING SETTLERS

Elliston, N. D., Oct. 28, 1902.

Max Bass:—We came here four years ago and took a homestead twenty-two and a half miles north of Cando. Our experience in farming since we came here has been good, and we find the country well adapted to the growing of all small grains as well as cattle. This is a good place for a poor man, for wages are good and a man with moderate means can buy farms either on time or the crop payment plan. We can recommend our friends or anyone else to come here and locate because land today is cheap compared with what it will be in a few years. Land that was selling at from \$1,200 to \$1,600 per quarter section one year ago is selling to-day at from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and the prices are bound to advance further. We have had good success, have nice homes and are out of debt and we know that we would not have such homes had we remained in the East. Our flax was not so good in this country this year as last, still we raised \$2,800 bushels and a total of all kinds of grain of 11,068 bushels. Mr. Bass, I want to say that I

good stake in two years, for you must know that I work out by the month, get-year. He was offered \$1,600 for it the Mr. Arthur Young, who joins me on the north, located the same time I did, has a good home and eighty acres in flax this that I have made and saved more money than I did in the ten years previous and have not worked any harder. Yours truly, William Schadwold.

MR. PETERS WAS THE LEADER OF THE FIRST DUNKER COLONY

Zion, N. D., Nov 9, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came to this country eight years ago from Wahpeton, Ind., and my own experience in making a home is that I took a homestead and bought cheap land which has advanced in value every year and is still advancing. Our land is worth from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per quarter section, and still I can encourage homeseekers to come to North Dakota. The climate is certainly good. I know of very many who came here almost invalids and are to-day stout and hearty, and while North Dakota has not cured all, it has very

many. We came here and were willing to take hold of opportunities as they existed and those who did so have almost in every instance made a success and are enjoying as a result, good homes. A renter in the East can come here and make more money renting land for rent is not so high and a man can handle much more land here than in the small farms East, and at the same time get better returns for his labor. In the western part of the state there is still government land, and I believe that by careful farming, coupled with growing stock, people can go there and make a good success. I know that if I was homeless like I was nine years ago, there is where I would go and grow up with the country. We have generally had fine crops. 1895 was our heaviest yield, and we had an excellent crop in 1901, with very good prices. This year all crops were good excepting flax, and the price is a little lower than last season. In conclusion I would say that I have traveled over the Northwest and am satisfied that for raising grain and vegetables that North Dakota is the place for quick returns. Yours truly, Amos B. Peters.

#### IT TAKES LOTS OF TALK TO CONVINCE EASTERN PEOPLE

Belleville, Pa., Nov. 7, 1902.

Max Bass:—I arrived home from my western trip through Washington, Oregon and North Dakota, on the 14th of Oct., very well pleased with what I saw in the great Northwest. I have concluded to locate in North Dakota, and should have made my location while out there, but I could not convince my family by correspondence, but since I have got home and told them of the opportunities and advantages they are all ready and willing to make the change. I have been talking North Dakota to my friends and neighbors until some of them are persuaded to go with me next spring. I think if you could hear me talk North Dakota you would likely want to hire me as an immigration agent, but it takes quite a bit of talking to stir the people of this old valley, for most of them think there is no place like this. There was a time when I was the same way, but I tell you I have changed my mind now. I shall look for a good immigration from this locality next spring and am going to do my part to assist in stirring the people up. From your old friend and well wisher, Levi B. Yoder.

#### SOME EXPERIENCES FROM AN EARLY SETTLER

Grand Harbor, Nov. 4, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came to this country ahead of Government survey of the land and railroads, squatted upon land and have stayed by it. The land is to-day worth \$25 per acre without improvements. I have traveled a great deal over the different states and find North Dakota offers better general conditions than anywhere I ever was. A man with moderate means can lease a farm here and make a good income. Many of the older land owners have made their money and now wish to retire. My experience has been as various as the seasons, with the products raised upon the farm lands of North Dakota. In the year 1887 wheat yielded forty-four bushels to the acre, and in the season of drought, 1889, only four bushels to the acre. My average crop during the nineteen years I have farmed here is about eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre. One reason for recommending Eastern friends to purchase some of our North Dakota land and to locate, is that the lands have a fixed value, and they are certain to advance in price from this time, so I say

to my friends why not get in on the ground floor and take advantage of things. The general average condition of all grain crops and garden vegetables has been excellent. All lines of trade and business have prospered along with the farmer. Having for several years handled about 1,000 acres of crop, producing from 12 to 16,000 bushels of grain, we might record some extra yields, but we will simply record the yield for this year, 1902. Our wheat yielded twenty-seven bu., flax thirteen and one-half bu., from old ground and none of this land ever had fertilizer put on it. Some small pieces of flax in this neighborhood has yielded twenty-five bushels of flax this season. Small fruits are raised here, but no orchards. North Dakota was awarded high honors for her grains at the Buffalo Exposition, and much of the grain came from this county. Yours truly, W. R. Merrick.

#### A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE ON THE HOMESTEAD

Bisbee, N. D., Oct. 31, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came to this State from St. Louis, Mo., took a homestead and tree claim and have been farming for six years. Since proving up on my land I have not lived on my place, and I have found it very profitable to rent the same on shares. A man with four good horses should be able to take care of 200 acres a year because the land is free from stumps or underbrush. The land is rich and the price is rapidly advancing. I believe a person can make more money here in one year than they could in three years in the East. I have every reason to feel pleased with this country. Last year my crop was better than this, because I happened to be in the range of a hail storm, still I cannot complain, because I had 1,800 bu. of grain on my place. Yours truly, Mary E. Spencer.

#### TELLS HOW LAND PAYS FOR ITSELF

Devils Lake, N. D., Nov. 3, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came here from Mankato, Minn., in the spring of 1897 and bought 480 acres of land, paying down \$750 cash, and the crops have paid the balance. In the spring of 1900, I bought 160 acres on crop-payment for \$2,700 at eight per cent interest. That same season I broke 110 acres of the land and seeded it to flax in 1901. The proceeds of this crop paid for the land and all expenses for threshing and marketing the crop. I also bought 240 acres for cash. Land here is good, and much more easy to farm than anywhere I have ever lived, while the returns are very much greater. My coming here was the best move I ever made. I have 1,040 acres of land three miles from Devils Lake, all clear of debt and nearly all under cultivation, and have horses and machinery enough to cultivate it, besides forty head of cattle. I built me a barn twenty-eight by sixty by eighteen feet this year and intend to build a large modern dwelling house next year. If I had remained in Minnesota I think I would be working by the month or renting land. I have had good crops every year. From my observation, if a man does not raise a good crop in this country he is to blame for it himself. Yours truly, John E. Thelin.

#### STORY OF A SUCCESSFUL FARMER

Penn. N. D., Nov. 5, 1902.

Max Bass:—I came to this country in 1885, and have raised all kinds of grain, vegetables and stock. Wheat, oats, barley and flax have been paying crops and during two years of what we called a failure we raised enough to support us comfort-

ably. In the time I have been here I have accumulated 960 acres of land, and my sons have got about the same. There is but a little incumbrance on our property, all of which we could pay up to-day if the holders would let us. I came here in poor health but I am hearty now and my family are well. Doctor's bills have been a small item with us, although we have had a large family. Had we remained in the East I should still have been a laboring man, and my family would have had the same chance to carry a dinner pail, but to-day they and we are independent. Crops have been good nearly all the time and I believe that the man who follows diversified farming will make a success, as I have done. Yours truly, Charles F. Schultz, formerly of Princeton, Wis.

#### FIGURES ON PROFIT OF FARMING IN NORTH DAKOTA

Newville, N. D., Nov. 1, 1902.

Max Bass:—I have now lived here seven years and must say that everything in farm products has been a bountiful success. I will give you some experience: In 1901 I broke twenty-three acres of prairie sod from which I raised twenty-three bushels of flax per acre and sold same for \$1.30 a bushel. Last spring I disked the same land and sowed to flax from which I received ten bushels per acre, and can sell it to-day for \$1.01 per bushel, or \$11 per acre. Now, consider this proposition: two years crop from the same land, proceeds first year \$29.90 per acre. Second year \$11 per acre, total for the two years \$40.90. I want to ask you where in the United States or in the world is land that will make such a record. The land is cheap here, taxes low, climate healthful, transportation and freight cheap, everything you have to sell brings a good price, labor in good demand at high wages, and a good yield for everything that is farmed as it should be. North Dakota is all right. Yours truly, John A. Hughes, formerly of Owasco, Ind.

#### PREFERS NORTH DAKOTA AND TELLS WHY

Crocus, N. D., Oct. 31, 1902.

Max Bass:—In accordance with your request, I will give you in brief my opinion of this country after making it our home since May 4th, 1896. But first of all I want to state that I would advise no one to come to this country to live, for that is not my business. We came with the intention of making this our home for five or six years, but now we expect to make it our home as long as we want to farm. Out of the seven crops raised since we came here six have been paying crops where the farming was well done. I kept a hired man this season who did nearly all the farming up to harvest time. We threshed about 2,500 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 1,500 bushels of speltz, and 600 bushels of flax. The market price of this grain today is wheat fifty-nine and one-half cents, oats twenty-five cents, speltz about thirty-five cents, and flax \$1.03. One good man will farm from 200 to 300 acres except during harvesting and threshing. Our children put out quite a garden and I think we have sold over \$60 worth of cabbage and onions. Now, regarding the opportunities: The chances for getting 160 acres for \$16 has changed to \$2,000 up. Plenty of chances to buy or rent as many are proving up and others are going to Canada to take free land again, renting out their Dakota homes. Some of the drawbacks to this country are lack of railroads, high priced fuel and long winters. As for me I will take Dakota for a home in preference to Iowa, and as I have a good farm in each state, I have a right to a choice. Yours truly, A. B. Woodard.





# SPECIAL NOTICE

After reading the foregoing letters, you may have some questions to ask, and to assist you in securing such information without delay, we advise you as follows:

People desiring general information of any lands along the Great Northern Railway, please address

MAX BASS, General Immigration Agent  
GEO. G. CROSE, T. P. & I. A., or  
E. C. LEEDY, T. P. & I. A.,  
220 South Clark Street,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

People living in Michigan, address

E. B. CLARK, G. A.,  
Nor. S. S. Docks,  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

People living in Iowa and Nebraska, address

W. M. ROMINE, D. P. A.,  
407 Walnut Street,  
DES MOINES, IOWA

People living in Ohio, address

W. J. BYRTH, G. A.,  
5th and Walnut Streets,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

People living in Eastern Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, address

A. C. HARVEY, D. P. A.,  
836 Chestnut Street,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

People living in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, address

A. BROSTEDT, D. P. A.,  
902 Park Building,  
PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

People living in Wisconsin, address

JAMES YOUNG, G. A.,  
Pabst Building,  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

People living in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other localities not named above, address

MAX BASS, General Immigration Agent,  
220 South Clark Street,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

## TO INTENDING SETTLERS

If you desire full particulars in regard to our Colonies in State of North Dakota or if it is your intention to join them, please fill out the following slip and mail it to MAX BASS, General Immigration Agent, 220 South Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL., and write letter giving full particulars. We will try and have some one of our Traveling Agents see you without delay and make all necessary arrangements. Please send us the name of your neighbors or friends who talk of moving.

(Cut this out and mail to MAX BASS, General Immigration Agent, 220 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.)

I intend to move to the State of North Dakota on or about....., 190.....

and will require.....whole tickets,.....half tickets, and

.....car.....emigrant movables. Please give me full particulars and send your agent as soon as possible.

Name.....

P. O. .... County..... State.....

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We have already struck oil. One of our wells would flow 25 barrels per day if we would let it; worth \$200 per day or \$73,000 per year, after deducting all expenses that will pay over 3 per cent on our entire capitalization. Any stock which pays 3 per cent interest is worth 50c on the dollar is it not? Can any one tell why this stock is not a good purchase at 10c per share?

Suppose we fail to get a larger flow. That supposition is preposterous. But suppose we don't. We will then draw back the casing of our paraffine well, let the oil flow and you can sell every share of our stock for 50c on the dollar, and if we strike a large flow or a spouter every share should reasonably be worth \$25. You can't lose anything and you are bound to win under any circumstances. Even if we don't get any larger flow you can sell your stock for four times what you paid for it, and if we get a large flow or a spouter you stand a chance to win \$25 for every 10c invested and we will get a gusher almost as sure as that the sun will rise. Don't get left. Mail an order today.

In buying oil stocks there are several things to be considered and as those things are all favorable to us we want to call your attention to them. We are capitalized for only 2,000,000 shares. Par value \$1 each. That is a low capitalization for an oil company, is it not? Our company is made up of some of the best men in the states of Idaho and Wyoming. Officers and directors are all well-known business men, fairly well fixed financially themselves and any bank in Boise, Idaho, will tell you that they are as good men as any they have in that city. Bradstreet and Dun are giving them better reports than they do 99 business firms out of 100.

Our oil is quoted in the United States government reports for 1899 as having a market value of \$8 per barrel, and it is probably the best oil ever produced in the known world. It is a lubricating oil just as it comes from the ground and will last four hours longer on machinery than the best grades of specially prepared lubricating oil that it is possible to buy. It has a paraffine base and any of the by-

products made by the Standard Oil company can be manufactured from it. It is not only a lubricating oil but essentially a refining oil as well.

The Oregon short line railroad passes through our largest tract of land and within 15 rods of our big rig. There is no lack of transportation facilities. Twin Creek gives us all the water we want about five rods from our engine and the best grades of soft coal can be obtained for \$2.75 per ton. The land slopes for many miles on each side to the railway, which will enable us to run pipe lines to the depot and transport the oil there by the action of gravity alone and without gushers.

Within seven or eight miles of Fossil and on all sides of us and on every side of both of our rigs there are many oil springs, wells and assessment holes showing oil and gas. There are thousands of fossils in the surrounding country. There is any quantity of oil shale containing oil and paraffine enough in it so that when it is hot it will burn. Two oil strikes have already been made in these fields. Ours is 25 barrels per day and another of 15, and the last we heard from our big rig was that the casing was brimful of oil. President Shaw telegraphed that we are liable to strike a large flow or a gusher at any minute. A 100-barrel per day well will make our stock worth \$4 or \$5 per share, while a large flow or a gusher would make every share worth \$25. A few hundred dollars invested now will make you rich as sure as that 2 and 2 make 4.

Any number of geologists have examined these fields and every one of them say we will get tremendous flows of oil if we go deep enough. Professor Wilbur C. Knight, state geologist, of Wyoming; Professor Mitchell, state geologist of Utah; Professor F. W. Warren, of San Francisco, and chemists from Egypt, London, Glasgow, New York and all over the world agree that there is oil in abundance in these fields. One of them said after seeing all the well known fields in Egypt, Asia, Africa, North and South America: "I declare to you that the indications here are the best I ever saw."

Men eminently successful in life who

would not invest a dollar foolishly, have put in thousands of dollars in these fields. United States Senator Clark, of Montana, owns two sections of land adjoining ours and he has a well down now 1,175 feet. Now, just stop a moment, if that is true, you need not hesitate another moment. It is true and any one in Fossil will tell you so. Hon. Wm. J. Bryan is another heavy investor. United States Senator C. D. Clark, of Wyoming, bought three large rigs at a probable cost of \$20,000 and has already secured one 15-barrel per day well. United States Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, offered \$15,000 for a quarter interest in a company a short time ago and it was refused. Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, is a heavy investor. So is Matt Dougherty, formerly oil inspector of Nebraska. Joe Chanselor, the California oil king, who has made \$15,000,000 in oil alone in the last two years, says: "Utah county oil is undoubtedly the opportunity of the twentieth century's capitalist." Thousands of others from all over the world are putting in money, not in dribbles, but in ten and twenty thousand dollar lots.

The Idaho-Wyoming Oil company have authorized us to sell only 50,000 shares of their stock. The price today is 10c per share straight and no discounts. It is selling rapidly. A telegram may come any minute raising the price or taking the stock off the market. Do you want to be rich? Then get some of this stock at once. Don't wait a moment. Don't be timid for the timid always get left. Have you seen our prospectus? It has been approved by every officer and director of the company and they say it is very conservative indeed. Write a card for it today.

One man here in Minneapolis invested \$10 in oil stocks and within six months sold it for \$6,000. Another man whom we know invested \$60 and within two years he cleaned up \$2,000,000. You can make money just as well as they. Every share this company offers for sale will be taken quickly. It will be gone before you know it. Order to-day and send all checks, drafts and money orders to the Idaho-Wyoming Oil Co., Loan and Trust building, Minneapolis, Minn.

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**AN UP-TO-DATE TREASURY**

Secretary Shaw believes in hard work. So do Assistant Secretary Ailes and Mr. Shaw's Private Secretary, Robert B. Armstrong. At six in the morning Assistant Secretary Ailes may be found splitting and sawing wood for exercise at his home on Clinton Avenue. They all get to the Treasury Department before some clerks are out of bed.

Mr. Ailes, who has charge of the personnel of the Department, exacts that every clerk entering or leaving the building between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. must register.

Some of the employes protested to Secretary Shaw, who laid the matter before his assistant. Mr. Ailes is a mathematician.

He summed up the situation as follows:

There are five thousand employes in the Treasury building. If, under more lax regulations, three thousand of them should average a tardiness of ten minutes a day, the total day's tardiness would be thirty thousand minutes. As a Treasury day, deducting a half-hour for luncheon, is six and a half hours, the loss to the Department, calculated in terms of individual service, would amount to seventy-six and



ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AILES

nine-tenths days every day. In a secular year, say of three hundred days, this would reach the astonishing aggregate of seventy-six and nine-tenths years, and all because individual tardiness of ten minutes were overlooked.

Secretary Shaw saw the point. The result was that instead of modifying the order, the time-card exactions were made more binding than before.

The more progressive among the clerks welcome the modern methods. Mr. Armstrong's order requiring each of the ten thousand letters received daily to be stamped with electrically operated time devises, showing the hour and minute of its arrival at the various divisions to which it goes for consideration, and enjoining the mailing of an answer thereto before 4 p. m. of the day the letter arrives, has whole Department.

Last week the following conversation was overheard between two Treasury women:

"I used to have time," said one, "to read caused the fear of time to fall upon the some of the magazines and new books during office hours, but I'm getting frightfully behind in literary affairs now."

"Yes," said her companion, "we all realize the difference. For my part, I don't get a minute for my crocheting."

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## AND

# WENATCHEE

## IRRIGATED LANDS

## BEAT THE WORLD

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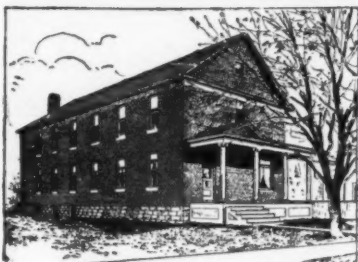
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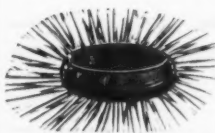
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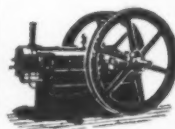
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## THOROUGHBREDS OF THE WEST

Young men go West for business and young men have gone East for their education. That has been the drift, and it still seems to be a natural tendency, equitable for the extremes and salutary for the whole country. The conservatism of the oldest communities goes to settle in the newest camp; and reciprocally the sharp wits of Western-bred youth go to get their polish in Eastern colleges and Eastern contact.

Though conservatism often seems broken up in the swirl of Western enterprise, it is usually a tenacious influence. If the Eastern boy stays West, he keeps alive a host of fancies about the East that become an object of cult to him and his family. If, after a business experience there, he goes back East to live, he is bolder and broader in affairs.

Likewise, when the boy from the West has finished long courses of study in the East, it may be assumed that for him as an individual a finer equilibrium has been gained. If he returns to mine or ranch or stirring town, he carries with him something more than the impulse of enterprise. The change must certainly have rescued him from overweening confidence in the signs of bare prosperity, for he has felt the gentle forces of tradition and of inherited culture. These are happy sectional exchanges which have been made because of the inadequacy of each part to take care wholly of its own young stock.

But conditions are changing, at least those pertaining to a liberal education in the West, and the change is affecting the flow of student life. Beyond the Mississippi the boys who possess talent, those having ample means, are now beginning to go in increasing numbers to their own State universities. Moreover, for their professional degrees they are quite as likely to be drawn to Stanford or to California on the Pacific Coast as to Harvard on the Atlantic. Or, if they look Eastward at all, it may be no farther than Chicago.

What results from this rather new tendency is a new product in the types of educated youth—a thoroughbred of the West, untouched, except indirectly, by Eastern influence.

The reasons why a boy does well to travel far to an old university are familiar. What are the reasons why he may do better to keep to his own section of the country for his studies, as well as for the chances of business?

To be sure, the new-rich universities which bound the West have added vastly to its educational prestige. Money lavishly used has provided houses and equipment that the older universities may well envy at their bicentennials; and it has hurried trained instructors to fill the new chairs.

But these great institutions are not doing all or half of the work. State universities also are growing in popularity. This is because they are very thoroughgoing institutions. It is also because boys like to continue associations already begun and which may benefit them throughout life. It is also because there is an increasing feeling that boys born and raised in the West are in better training for their future there if they matriculate where conditions are similar.

The new motto is, "A Western education for a Western boy," just as it is more broadly declared that an American boy needs an American education from start to finish, and that a business man needs to begin as a boy in the counting-room.

There is some narrowness in these generalizations, but there is also much force. Preparation for life means preparation for

CONCLUDED ON PAGE EIGHTY-SIX



## Cuts Time and Expense in Two

That's why the Razall Loose Leaf System interests both the business man and the bookkeeper.

For the business man it means minimizing the cost, it means keeping him in touch with the live active features of his business, eliminating the dead wood—the irritating, unnecessary matter.

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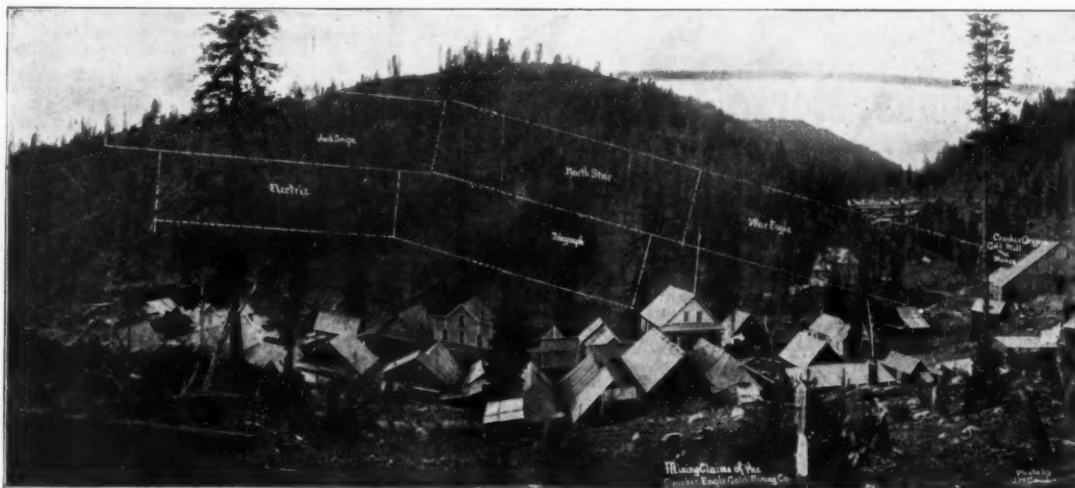
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**The Cracker Eagle Property is on a Parallel Ledge with this Mother Lode. The E. & E. and Columbia immediately adjoin it, while the Golconda and North Pole are but one claim away.**

Another property, located on this parallel ledge, which has in less than one year's time been transformed from a prospect into a mine, and recently opened a large orebody that runs as high as \$9000 per ton, is the Cracker-Oregon. This property is now installing a ten-stamp mill. The **Cracker Eagle** adjoins it on the south and carries the same vein for over 4000 feet. It is a large fissure vein, from 25 to 30 feet in width, with strong outcroppings, good gold values, and easily traceable throughout the entire property and into the Cracker-Oregon.

The surface indications are the same as those of the four big mines on the Mother Lode, which has produced its millions of dollars in gold. The management which is strong and capable will open the property on an extensive scale and develop it into a good producer.

**The first allotment of 50,000 shares of treasury stock was subscribed for before the stock could be issued. The second 50,000 shares are now offered at 20 cents per share. From indications this block will be rapidly taken, when the price will again advance. Money received after this block has been exhausted will be returned, or stock issued at the advanced price.**

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We gave him the information, and will be equally pleased to furnish you. Let us know your wants.

Send for further information and Catalogue.

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**THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY**



**SANTA FE**

"JUDICIOUS INVESTMENT IN REAL ESTATE WILL MAKE YOU RICH"

## THOROUGHBREDS OF THE WEST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE EIGHTY-FOUR

work, in this country at least, and that preparation which fits conditions is the best. If it puts a man out of joint with his work it is a misfortune, a positive handicap in his race for success, even though such preparation is obtained in the best or oldest universities.

By all means, then, if a boy born and raised in Kansas can do better work in that State because he has been thoroughly bred in its schools, let the country at large, as well as Kansas, have the advantage of Kansas thoroughbreds; and let all the States provide for the fullest equipment of their sons, if that course is demanded for the fullest development of those sections. For there will always be enough who go to the West from Eastern or European universities to maintain points of view that are not wholly native. The West needs both.

—Francis Bellamy.

## DIAMONDS IN THE DESERT

More widespread than mere local excitement in Burns, Harney County, Oregon, is the furore caused by the recent find of precious stones on Crane Creek, forty miles east of Burns.

The stones are found in a sort of grayish rock which is easily pulverized and will cut glass as readily and cleanly as the purest white water brilliants from the famous South African diamond fields.

The widespread attention called to this Harney County strike has taken active form by the thorough investigation and tests made by Eastern experts, who were acting, so it is said, in the interest of Burlington Railroad people. It is also currently reported that the Burlington Railroad people have secured, on the strength of their investigation, a considerable body of land in the locality of the strike.

It is further stated that one of the specimen jewels taken to New York by one of the railroad people experts was sold for \$25 in spot cash. It is said that this jewel is a sapphire.

The assertion is made in Burns that Tiffany, the world famous New York jeweler, after careful test of specimen stones from this Oregon field, has given judgment more than favorable to the genuineness of the strike. It is certain that the story of the find is not a hot air romance, and time will tell whether or not Southeastern Oregon is to have the real thing in the line of Simon pure diamond mines.

## NEW SERVICE INAUGURATED ON THE IRON MOUNTAIN LINE

The Iron Mountain Route has inaugurated a new dining-car service on its fast daily trains from St. Louis, Memphis and intermediate points to Texas. These cars have just been turned out of the Pullman shops and are models of skillful workmanship. They are handsomely fitted up, thoroughly equipped with the latest appliances and lighted with electricity. They are also supplied with electric fans. Meals are served a la carte from dainty Haviland china, Libby cut glassware and elegant silverware. This is the only line running dining cars from St. Louis to points in Southern Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. It has a triple daily service between St. Louis and Texas and a double daily service between Memphis and Texas of Pullman sleeping cars with electric lights.



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**TRAVELERS'**  
**JOKES and YARNS**

**SHE MADE HERSELF UNDERSTOOD.**

She was young and innocent looking and coy and shy, and the half dozen men among the passengers on a St. Paul street car the other day caught themselves looking at her more than once and almost wishing they had such a daughter. Presently another girl got in, and the two exchanged exclamations of surprise. Two minutes later the last comer was saying loud enough to be heard all over the car:

"Dear me, Madge, but your new hat is a stunner!"

"Yes? Do you like it?"

"It's perfectly splendid. It must have cost at least \$5."

"Five dollars!" echoed the coy and shy and innocent. "Why, my old 'gov' coughed up fourteen bones for this hat, and we got \$6 off at that!"

+

**HE GOT A DISAGREEMENT.**

"I had business in the far west last winter, said a Boston lawyer the other day, "and while I was stopping in a small town for a day or two a man was tried for stealing a horse. I went over to court to see how they put things through and closely followed the evidence on both sides. There wasn't the shadow of a doubt in my mind that the prisoner was guilty, and that evening I said to his lawyer:

"You'll lose your case tomorrow. The jury must certainly convict."

"Oh, I don't know," he replied.

"You don't hope to get him off, do you?"

"Well, maybe not, but there'll surely be a disagreement."

"I shouldn't count on that if I had the case."

"But I do, you know," he replied. "I've got two brothers-in-law on the jury, and you don't suppose they are going back on the family, do you?"

+

**PASSED THE OPPORTUNITY.**

The train stopped at a little station a short distance from Duluth, and a young woman in a black silk coat got on, says the *News Tribune*. A pretty girl, who sat near the seat she had chosen, looked at her with eager interest, and then went over and spoke to her. It developed that they were school friends—boarding school friends, at that—and the greetings were effusive, the kisses cordial, and the expressions of joy at meeting numerous.

They chatted and laughed, and lived over a schoolgirl past, and every now and then they stopped to assure each other how very glad they were that they had met.

"And now," said the young woman in the silk coat, "I hope we can see a great deal of each other. I have often thought of you, and hoped to see you again. Do you know, it is eight years since we last met?"

"Oh, yes," said the pretty girl, her brown eyes assuming a thoughtful expression, "but I always remembered you. You know, I was such a little girl then, and you were so grown-up and sort of motherly. And now," she concluded, "you'll come some time soon and stay a few days with me, won't you?"

But the girl who had been "grown-up" eight years ago looked resentfully out of the window, and said, with chilly politeness: "Thank you very much, but I—I'm afraid I won't have an opportunity."

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GEO. R. KIBBE, Manager.



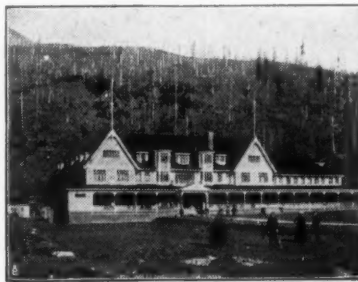
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### PROSPERITY IN KANSAS

Kansas prosperity stories continue to roll in. The most significant one comes from the State Bank Commissioner's office. All told, there are 579 banks in Kansas. During the last fiscal year not a solitary bank in the State went to the wall.

C. M. Keyes of New York, representing Eastern capitalists, is trying to complete a deal for the construction of an electric road from McPherson to Arkansas City.

Two years ago rural route No. 1 was established out of Frankfort, Kan. The carrier handled 2,400 pieces of mail the first month. For the month of September last he handled 8,534 pieces of mail.

Seven gas wells have recently been brought in at Peru and a pipe line is being built to Sedan.

The Cimmaron cheese factory is shipping about 2,000 pounds of cheese weekly to Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. This is a new industry in the short grass country.

Coffeyville has a contract to furnish ten million bricks for the new oil refineries at Port Arthur. The freight bills on the bricks alone will aggregate over \$60,000.

The Commissioners of Gove County recently took up a \$200 county bond not due until 1905, in order to have the county entirely out of debt.

Chanute oil men are organizing to build a big refinery there. That has become one of the best oil districts in America.

Wichita is now after a beet sugar factory. An investigation which has been made shows that sugar can be raised in the Arkansas Valley at a big profit and the Wichita Commercial Club is negotiating with beet sugar men to build a mill and develop the sugar industry in that section.

Land along the Arkansas River in Western Kansas has doubled in price during the past year. Its adaptability for raising alfalfa and sugar beets caused the advance in price.

In Dickinson County, which is near the center of Kansas and solely an agricultural county, 136 mortgages were foreclosed in 1892, 96 in 1893, 57 in 1894, 36 in 1898, 16 in 1899, 24 in 1900, 10 in 1901, and in 1902, only two mortgages. These figures speak for themselves.

The activity with which Kansas property is "turning over" is exemplified in some figures printed by the Hiawatha Democrat. During January, February and March 300 transfers went on record in Brown County, involving a total of \$1,250,000, went for lands and \$73,000 for town lots. The largest single transaction called for \$21,000. The highest price paid for any quarter section was \$12,000. "It is a conservative estimate," says the Democrat, "to say that there are at least 1,000 new voters in Brown County who have never cast a ballot here yet."

### CORN LIARS OF KANSAS

The champion story tellers of Kansas are making merry and exercising their imaginations to the limit in the effort to tell yarns that will keep pace with the great crop of the present season. Not that there is any reason for exaggerating the size of the crop, but it is such a great one that the liars feel called upon to do their best in order to keep their stories ahead of the truth.

Most of the efforts of these modern disciples of Ananias are based on the height of the stalk or the size of the ear.

The first tale of the season originated up in Jewell County, which for many years held the record as the banner corn county of Kansas. According to this story a lad went forth into a cornfield one day and foolishly attempted to climb a stalk.

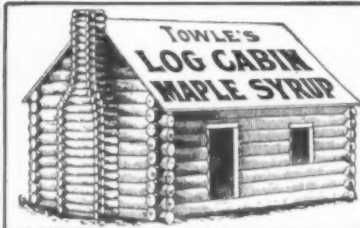
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## LADIES

Use our harmless reliable Remedy for delayed or suppressed period; it cannot fail. Trial free. Paris Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

JOHN E. L. DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

He caught on all right, but the rapidly growing stalk carried him up into the air faster than he could climb down. His predicament attracted attention, and men went to his assistance. An attempt was made to cut the stalk down, but it failed, for the reason that it was growing at such a rate that it was found impossible to strike it with an axe twice in the same place. There was nothing to be done, and the men were obliged to leave the boy on the stalk. He has been up there now for six weeks, with nothing to eat but raw corn, and up to date he has cast down four bushels of cobs from which he had gnawed the kernels. He has been given up for lost.

On a Kansas train recently, according to another story, a traveller from the East asked the porter how long it would be before the train emerged from the tunnel through which it was passing. "Dis ain't no tunnel, sah," replied the porter. "We's jist a-passin' froom de Kansas corn belt, and de tall stalks shuts out de sun. You won't see much mo' daylight for two hundred miles."

This year the crop is so great that the ordinary, single handed verbal liars have felt that their efforts hardly do justice to the occasion, and the camera has been pressed into service for the purpose of proving that the crop of the present season is simply a wonder of the greatest kind. And, of course, as every one knows, the "camera cannot lie."

One of the pictures shows W. H. Smith, the editor of the Downs Times, with an ear of corn larger than himself on his shoulder. This sample of the present crop, it is stated, was picked at random from an Osborne County field in the fertile valley of the Solomon. In another half dozen ears are shown chained to a wagon, in logging style.

The old time "corn liars" of this State, when they find persons who refuse to believe their stories, fall back on these photographs for corroboration. Of course, nothing remains to be said. One day last week some of these pictures were exhibited on change in Kansas City. The market took a drop soon after, and it is believed that the pictures had something to do with the break.

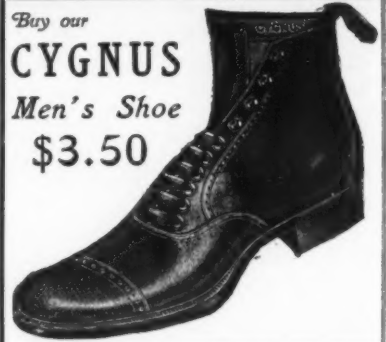
As a matter of fact, there is no use in lying about the crop this year, because the plain, simple truth is staggering enough. The steady rains throughout the summer kept it growing in the finest kind of shape, and the ears are filled clear out to the ends. Of course, no one knows what the yield will be; but it is considered absolutely certain that it will exceed the record of the State by many million bushels.

Kansas made its record in corn production in 1886, when 273,888,321 bushels were produced; the value being \$51,649,876. So it will be seen that to exceed these figures the crop will have to be something stupendous. And the prices will not be as low as they have been in days gone by. Right now, out in Solomon Valley, which is a part of the Kansas corn country, corn is being contracted for at forty cents a bushel. That shows that the low ebb of years ago, when it sold at ten cents a bushel, and even lower than that, will not be reached this year.

### HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Homesekers' ticket to nearly all points on sale at low rates by Chicago Great Western Railway on first and third Tuesdays of each month, November to April inclusive. Available in the through tourist sleeping cars. For particulars apply to J. N. Storr, City Ticket Agt., Cor. 5th & Robert Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

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Now is the time to buy Lands in Manitoba. This year's crop will beat all records, and values of Land are rising. For all information on *Farm Lands* in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories or Winnipeg city property write

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**HOW TO TELL IT** Pimples, blotches, spots and ulcers break out on the body, face and limbs; the hair and eyebrows fall out; sore throat, white patches in the mouth, the bones ache and you feel tired and weak all over. If you have these symptoms Beware—they are danger signals



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Two through trains daily between St. Paul and Portland, supplemented by the "Burlington's" Special running daily between Kansas City and Seattle via Billings, is the most complete transcontinental passenger service now offered the traveling Public. Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

## THE MOUNTAIN VIEW ROUTE

This is what the Northern Pacific-Shasta, or Shasta-Northern Pacific Route—it

reads as well backward as forward—may well be called. The route takes its name from Mt. Shasta, in Northern California. This white, snowcapped peak, at the foot of which the Shasta route winds, is 14,350 feet high. The mountain is in plain view, for several hours, from the train, and its distance from the track varies from twelve to seventy-five miles.

The beautiful scenery of the Sacramento River at the base of Shasta is connected with this route only. Castle Crags, Mossbrae Falls, and the natural twin soda fountains at Shasta Springs are scenic gems. The crossing of the Siskiyou range furnishes the par excellence of railway mountain scenery, and observation cars are provided there free of charge. Then in succession come Mts. Jefferson, Hood—a beautiful mountain—St. Helens, Ranier—14,532 feet high—and Adams, all former active volcanoes and now covered with glaciers.

From Portland a steamboat side trip up the noble Columbia River to the Cascades and Dalles enables the tourist to see a river, palisades, waterfalls and mountains far surpassing anything the Hudson can show. An opportunity is also given to visit Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and the Puget Sound region.

Then follow the Cascade range and the Rockies, and best of all, a stop can be made at Yellowstone Park. This line

traverses the finest scenic region of the United States—don't forget it, and see that your return tickets home from California read around this way.

The train service between Portland and the Puget Sound country, and Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul via Spokane, Butte and Helena, is unsurpassed, including two through trains daily, one of which is the noted "North Coast Limited."

For rates, etc., address Chas. S. Fee, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

Send six cents for Wonderland, '02.

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Between Business Hours. Close your desk at noon, board The Pennsylvania Special leaving Chicago Union Station at twelve o'clock, arrive in New York City next morning in time for business at nine. Leave New York after day's business, 1:55 p. m., arrive Chicago 8:55 next morning. H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark street, Chicago, will show you how to do it. Consult him.

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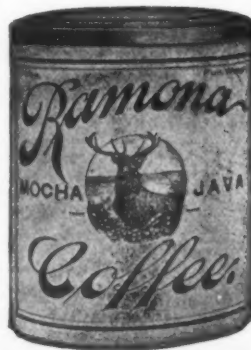
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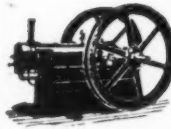
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The observation parlor cafe dining cars now being operated on the Missouri Pacific Railway, between St. Louis, Kansas City and Pueblo, have become one of the distinguishing and most popular features of what is familiarly known as the "Colorado Short Line."

These cars, which are the product of the most skilled workmanship of the Pullman shops, were constructed especially for the through service of the Missouri Pacific Railway, between St. Louis, Kansas City, Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast points. These are operated on all the fast day trains and in conjunction with similar cars on connecting lines furnish a through dining car service to and from the Pacific Coast.

Meals are served a la carte from dainty Haviland china, Libby cut glassware and Gorham silverware. The dining saloon is brilliantly lighted in the evening with clusters of electric lamps, and when the temperature requires it, is cooled by electric fans. The observation parlor at the rear end of the car is luxuriously fitted up and affords passengers an excellent opportunity to view the picturesque scenery along the route.

On a trip to or from scenic Colorado and the Rocky Mountains, nothing is more exhilarating and refreshing than a meal in one of these elegantly equipped cars.

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For over fifty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately; depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens

the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best family physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

**WAS NOT A GRAMMARIAN**

John L. Wilson, who will probably be returned to the United States Senate when the Washington legislature gets to work again, came across the continent a few weeks ago with one of the pioneers of the neighboring State of Oregon. In the midst of a warm argument with a third passenger, a dispute arose over the proper use of a word.

"I am willing to leave it to my friend from Portland," said Senator Wilson. Tell us which is right: you are a grammarian."

"What did you say I was?" demanded the pioneer.

"You are a grammarian," repeated the senator.

"I am nothing of the kind, sir," he returned with some indignation. "I am an Oregonian, and I am proud of it."

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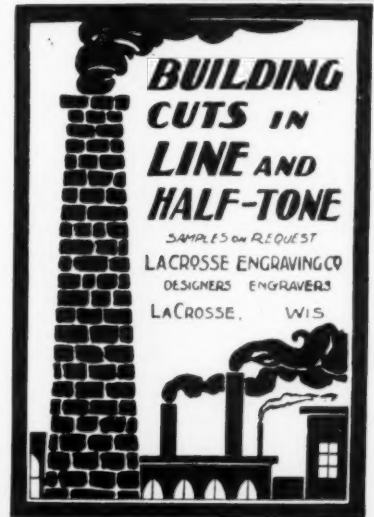
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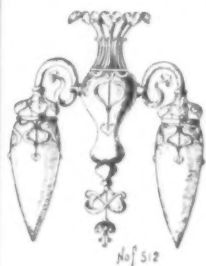
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### TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE FAR EAST

At the recent annual meeting of the American-Asiatic Association, President Silas D. Webb said, in discussing trade with the far East:

"It might be in order to acknowledge that the expansion of trade has hardly come up to our expectations, but we think that this can be considered as at least partially accounted for by the continued unsettled political complications and the steady drop in the value of silver, which has materially enhanced the cost of all imports.

"The work before the association is of more than usually important character, relating as it does to a permanent readjustment of our trade relations with China and to all the commercial development dependent on them."

Secretary Ford in his report said:

"The conclusion of the new treaty of commerce, signed at Shanghai September 8 by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and China, brings to the front the question of what are the terms on which our government proposes to meet the Chinese government in negotiating amendments deemed necessary to the treaties of commerce and navigation. The most important part of the bargain which the British government has expressed its willingness to conclude is contained in the terms for the payment of a sur-tax, in addition to the import duty of five per cent, and the abolition of the likin and other interior taxes. This agreement, he said, does not become operative until all the powers entitled to the 'most favored nation treatment' in China enter the same agreement.

"The fact is not to be ignored that likin stations do not exist," said the secretary. "as a fully developed system in North China, and, therefore, American trade suffers comparatively little from their exactions, while it would have had to pay its full share of the price demanded for their abolition. On the other hand, if the likin system is to continue, in spite of the provisions of existing treaties, under which a sur-tax of two and one-half per cent. was accepted as a full equivalent for all international taxation whatever, there is every reason to assume that means might be found to make it operative in the North, as elsewhere. American merchants in China and the affiliated association in Shanghai do not believe," the secretary declared, "that the British treaty offers a full guarantee against such possibilities."

### HAYNER WHISKEY

Government statistics show that the Miami Valley in Ohio produces better grain and has purer water than any other section of this country. It is Nature's garden. Right in the heart of this favored spot is our distillery. We have at our very door the two essentials for producing the finest whiskey in the world—the best grain and the purest water. Add to these one of the most completely equipped distilleries ever operated and an experience of 36 years in distilling whiskey and you have a combination that is unequalled anywhere. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal and other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Don't forget that it goes direct from our own distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carries a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY and AGE and saves you the dealers' enormous profits. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

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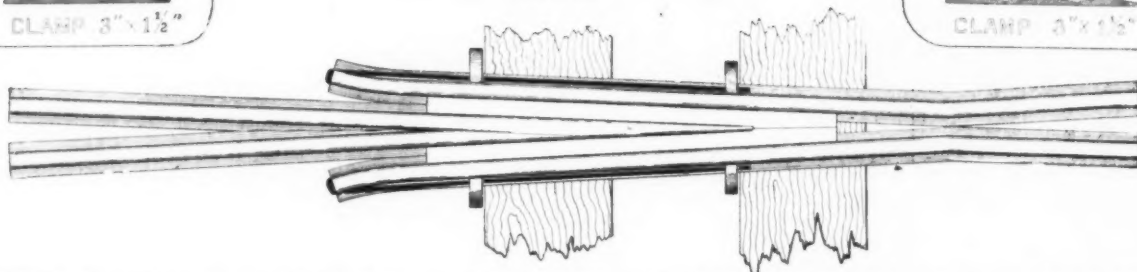
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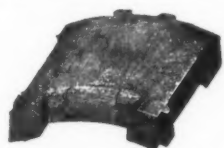
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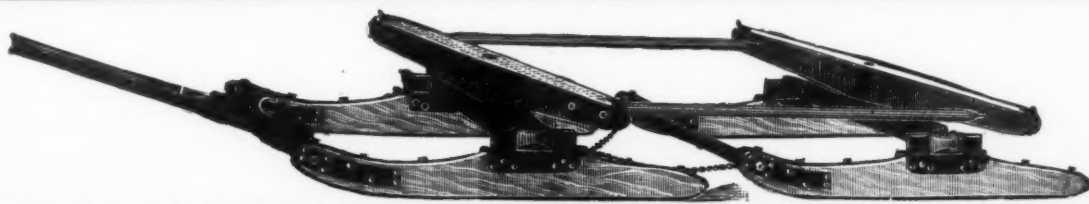
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She—Yes; haven't slept a wink for three nights.  
Dentist—Is it a back one or—  
She—No; it's my husband's tooth.

"I was always against bars," said the man with the ruby headlight.

"Yes, and when I saw you last you were leaning very heavily against them, too."

Bigg—Yes, sir. Sad case! Man who built this house of mine just got it finished, when he died.

Wigg—Well, it might have been worse. He might have had to live in it.

Manager—I have read your play carefully and cannot find the slightest trace of a plot.

Playwright—Have you any suggestions to make?  
"Oh, no—nothing but congratulations."

Student (reading Virgil)—Three times I strove to cast my arms around her neck—that's as far as I got, professor.

Professor—Well, sir, that's quite far enough.

Pretty Darling (who has just been kissed)—Upon my word! I like your cheek!

Impudent Young Man (who has just done it)—Not half as much as I like your lips, my dear.

"This town is so antique," remarked the drummer, "perhaps you have a town crier."

"Oh, yes," chuckled the oldest inhabitant, "we have a town crier. It is Mrs. Buster's new baby."

Gus—You never had spunk enough to make a proposal in your life. Why did you tell Miss Pretty that you were engaged to two girls?

George—So she'd want to to get me away from them.

Bank Director—How did you come to examine his books?

His Associate—I heard him address his Sunday school class on "We are here to-day and gone to-morrow."

"When you send your poetical effusions to the magazines do you call them 'poems' or 'verses'?"

"Well, when I'm sending them I call them my 'poems,' but when they come back I call them my 'reverses.'"

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I hope you will promise me never to gamble."

"What is your idea of gambling?"

"Betting your money and losing it," was the prompt reply.

Subbubs—The new couple who have moved in next door to us are people of most extraordinary mind.

Citiman—You don't say?

Subbubs—Yes; mind their own business.

"Nothing but work and worry day after day," sighed Mrs. Peck. "I suppose I'll never rest in peace until I'm in my grave."

"And neither will I, my dear," meekly rejoined the poor man, who was known to the community at large as Mrs. Peck's husband.

"William," she whispered, shaking him vigorously, "get up. There's a burglar down stairs."

"That's new business and not in order now," replied the eminent parliamentarian, sleepily.

"While there's unfinished business before the house. I've got to dispose of this nap of mine first."

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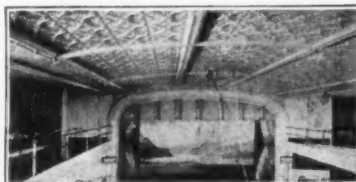
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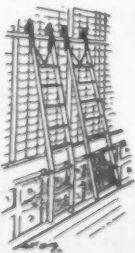
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